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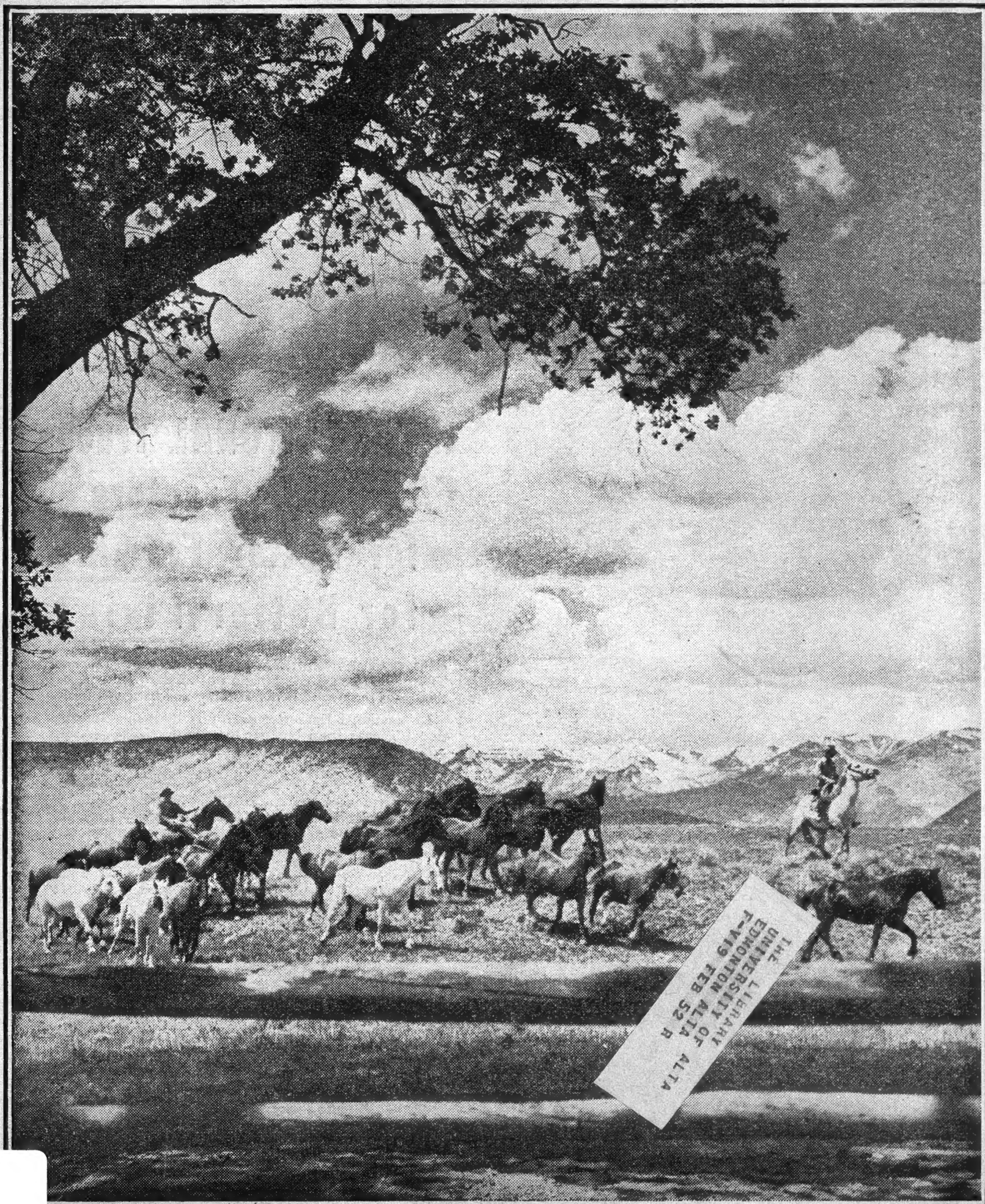
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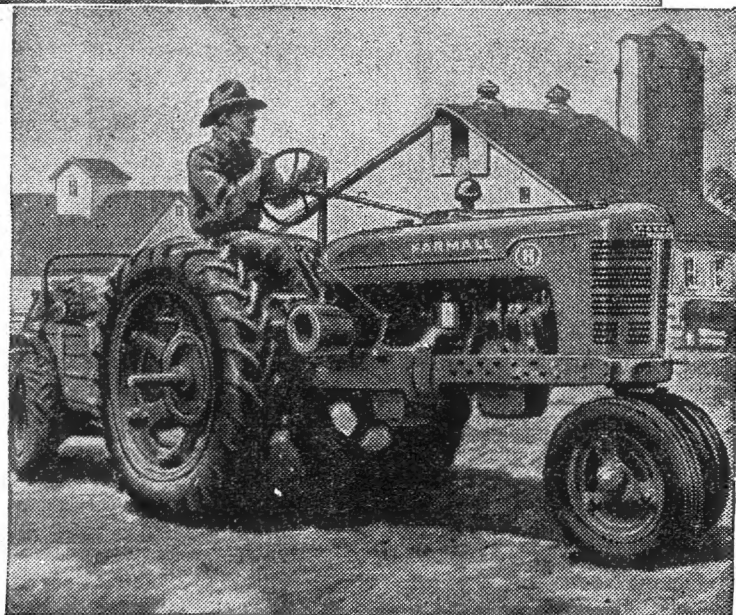
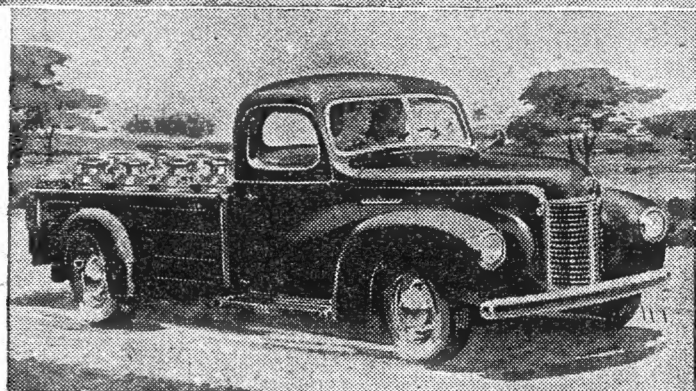
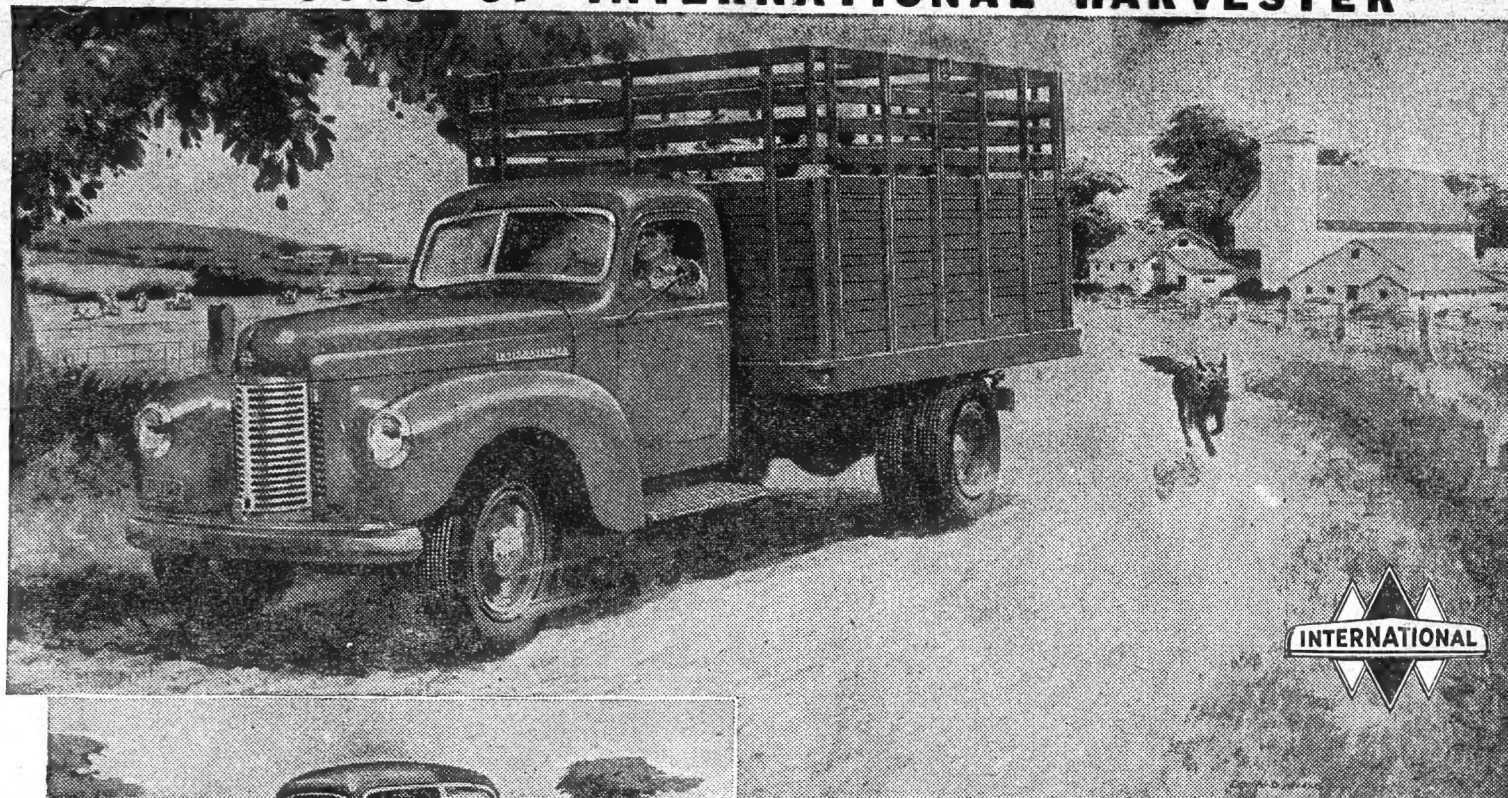
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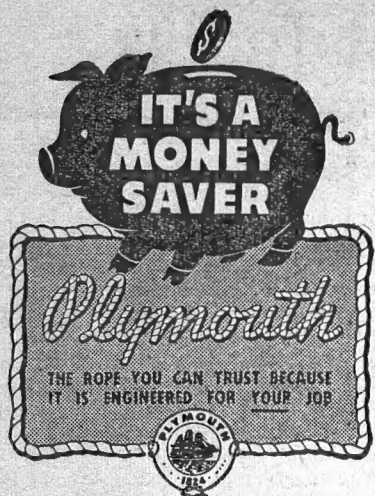
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M. HOLMES, Circulation Dept.,
Farm and Ranch Review,
Calgary, Alberta

Strong Alberta Entry for Royal

ALBERTA will have high standard livestock exhibits at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair, November 12 - 20, the selection committee of the Provincial Livestock Board announced last week at Edmonton.

In the draft horse classes there will be 12 Percherons, 3 Belgians and 2 Clydesdales among the exhibits with several entries going forward in the light-horse competition.

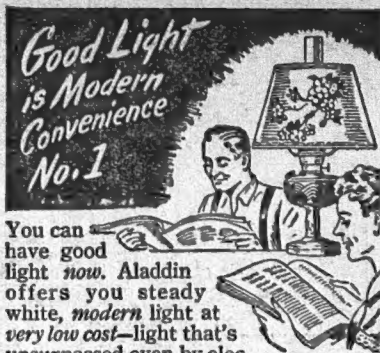
Fourteen head of beef cattle have been selected; 4 are Shorthorns, 6 Herefords and 4 Aberdeen-Angus. There will be about 26 head of dairy cattle; 12 of the Holstein breed; 9 Jerseys and 5 Ayrshires.

Indications are there will be 38 sheep exhibited from Alberta, 24 Suffolks and 14 Hampshire, while swine exhibits will be made up of 10 head, all but one of them Yorkshires.

A large number of the Alberta entries also will be shown at the Chicago International.



FIVE TEAMS of Alberta livestock, grain and household economic junior judges who have been chosen to represent the province at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, November 12 to 20. The teams competed first in regional semi-finals at Calgary, Lacombe and Edmonton and are representative of 5,000 farm members of nearly 200 clubs in the province. Family teams were a feature of the prize winning, two sisters, two brothers and a sister-brother team making three of the winners. From top to bottom the successful teams, shown with their district agriculturist coach, are: Sten Berg, Ira Lapp, coach, and Enes Berg, beef judging, from Brooks; John and Phillip Redd, W. R. Hanson, coach, grain judging, Raymond; Coach G. Anderson, Eric Longeway, Dorothy Anderson, dairy calf judging, Calgary; Coach Miss Mewha, Della and Betty Campbell, clothing judging, Stettler; potato judging, David Drummond, R. J. Milligan, coach, and John H. Scheer, Strathmore.



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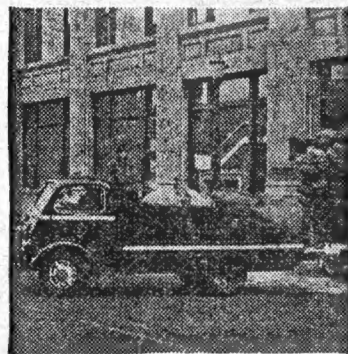
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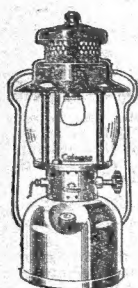
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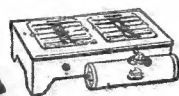
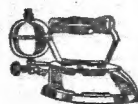


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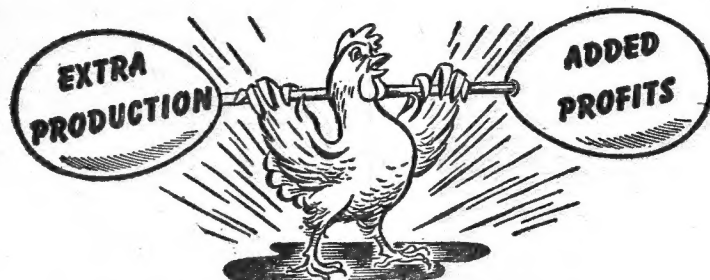
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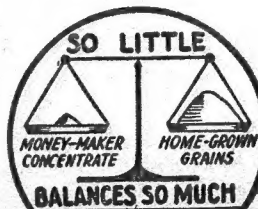
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Britain Contracts To Buy Canadian Beef For Two Years

CANADIAN beef producers and feeders are assured of a market for all surplus beef until the end of 1948 as a result of the extension of the Canada-United Kingdom beef agreement, the Dominion Department of Agriculture announced early in October.

The prices provided for through 1947 are the same as those prevailing since August 19th of this year. On that date, the meat board increased its paying price for export beef by an amount equivalent to the increases in domes-

tic ceiling prices which had come into effect on July 22 (the increase on top grade beef was approximately two cents per pound). The prices are equivalent to floor prices of 25 cents per 100 pounds below domestic ceilings on Good and Choice steer, heifer and cow beef, and \$1.25 below domestic ceiling on Commercial beef.

For 1948, the prices will be not less than those prices in effect before August 19.

The agreement provides for purchases of a minimum of 120 million pounds of beef in 1947, and a maximum of 120 million pounds in 1948. The previous contract had called for a minimum of 100 million pounds of beef in 1946.

U.S. Prices Jump, Then Ease As Meat Ceilings Removed

MEAT - STARVED Americans were scrambling for even horsemeat and buffalo meat when offered on city markets, and Congressional elections were only three weeks away. Against that background, President Truman announced on October 14 that price control on meat and livestock would cease immediately and that all other price and wage restrictions would be relaxed as soon as possible. On October 25, price restraints were removed from all foods and beverages except sugar, syrups and rice. Whatever effect these moves might have on the president's Democratic party showing in the elections could be judged on November 5, but the effect on the nation's food markets was immediate.

Livestock jammed previously empty stockyards as prices soared on October 15. Near-record receipts of cattle were reported, and they were of good quality instead of the trickle of canners and cutters being received earlier. In Chicago the week following decontrol, more than twice as many hogs were received as in the corresponding 1945 period. Hog quotations advanced as much as \$11.50 over O.P.A. ceilings of \$15.95 at Kansas City, and cattle and sheep prices also recorded dramatic increases.

The black market died practically overnight as meat returned to legitimate channels. Retail prices went up from the previous 62 cents ceiling to about \$1.25 a pound for tenderloin steak; round, boneless meat went to 85 cents instead of 53 cents; and hamburger was more than double the old 30-cent ceiling. However, these prices met consumer resistance, forcing a reduction in price of both meat and livestock. While the levels were still high at the end of October, the trend was for lower prices than those prevailing immediately after decontrol.

PRICES of meat substitutes such as poultry and eggs fell sharply. Butter and cheese prices were lowered as edible fats and oils returned to markets following the decontrol order of October 25. Corn, barley and oats prices declined considerably as livestock started moving to markets instead of into feedlots. Cotton prices went down one-sixth. The sharpest decline in commodity futures since 1933 was registered on the stock market—reflecting speculators' convictions that food prices would fall dur-

ing the next few months. "The post-war peak" in the cost of living was passed in mid-October and cheaper clothes and cheaper food were on the way, according to the Wall Street Journal of New York.



FRANK S. GRISDALE, Olds, Alberta, who has been appointed Foods Co-ordinator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at Ottawa. Joining the Board in January, 1942, Mr. Grisdale was appointed Deputy Foods Co-ordinator and Administrator of Meat and Meat Products in February, 1943. From 1933-35 he was Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta Government after serving for several years as principal of the Olds School of Agriculture. In his new post Mr. Grisdale succeeds K. W. Taylor, recently appointed deputy chairman of the W.P.T.B.

Farm Radio Forum Starts Winter Series

On Monday evening, October 28, the National Farm Radio Forum started its fall and winter series of programs over stations CJCA, Edmonton, CFAC, Calgary, and CJOC, Lethbridge, from 8:30 to 9 p.m. From CFGP, Grande Prairie, the time will be from 9 to 9:30 p.m., and the first program will be on November 4. These programs will be continued throughout the season on Monday of each week at the times mentioned above.

The general topic of the series is "The Farmer and the Future."

Irrigation History Reviewed, Future Bright

By FRED SALTVOED

IRRIGATION gripped the imagination of some 500 agriculturists and businessmen from points throughout Western Canada and Montana who flocked to the Irrigation Jubilee at Lethbridge on October 18. The occasion was not only a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. It marked a review of federal and provincial plans for the extension of irrigation in Alberta. It included a tour of the prosperous established irrigation districts in the area and of the future site of the St. Mary-Milk River Development which will bring life-giving water to further thousands of acres. Royal hospitality was provided throughout the day by the boards of trade of "Lethbridge, the hub of Southern Alberta's irrigated areas" and of the two "sugar cities", Picture Butte and Raymond.

Press photographers and reporters, radio announcers and newsreel cameramen were there in dozens. Every hotel in the city was packed and scores of visitors were accommodated in special sleeping cars on the railway tracks.

From Ottawa came Hon. C. D. Howe, federal Minister of Reconstruction, and from Edmonton came Alberta's Premier, E. C. Manning. An audience which jammed two banquet halls at the Marquis hotel and overflowed to extra tables in the hotel rotunda, heard these two main speakers at the evening banquet.

Major irrigation projects come under Mr. Howe's Department of Reconstruction for allocation of funds only after they are approved by federal Department of Agriculture engineers. Surveys have indicated that "present irrigation can be extended to ultimately serve from five to six times the number of acres presently receiving water in the Prairie Provinces," Mr. Howe asserted.

THERE are two major projects for which plans and estimates have been made, and which are ready for construction, according to Mr. Howe. One of these is the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's Bow River project, sometimes called the Redcliffe-Ronalane project, near Medicine Hat; 56,000 acres are now watered from the Bow River and a further 180,000 acres can be reached. The other is the St. Mary-Milk River project.

Hundreds of visitors drove to the projected site of the dam on the St. Mary River near Spring Coulee, 30 miles southwest of Lethbridge. Blasting operations were proceeding on one of two tunnels which are required in connection with the dam. One of the tunnels will be 2,200 feet long, the other half a mile long. When the dam itself is completed—probably in the summer of 1949—the irrigation canals and ditches can be constructed. It is anticipated that it will take 14 years or longer to complete the entire project. This includes settlement of the project with the 2,500 or so irrigation farmers and several thousand extra workers required.

Irrigation Development Plan

Mr. Howe declared in an interview that the St. Mary-Milk River project would be completed as soon as physically possible. This was an irrigation-development plan and was not for the purpose of providing employment, he explained. Therefore, his department

would allocate funds for construction as fast as the work progressed.

The project is one of the largest ever to be undertaken in Western Canada. The entire development will permit full use of Canada's share of the international flow of the two rivers. It will provide for irrigating a further 345,000 acres to the south and east of the dam. At present in the Lethbridge area there are seven operating irrigation projects with a total irrigable area of 311,000 acres.

THE tour of the district included inspection of Canadian Sugar Factories' two plants—at Picture Butte, 12 miles north, and at Raymond, 20 miles southeast of Lethbridge. Sugar beets is one of the main irrigated crops in the districts surrounding these factories. The visitors saw raw, freshly-dug beets going into a factory at one end and pure, granulated sugar coming out at the other end.

The factories started operating on September 27. They will run 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until the beets are all processed. That will be about January 25, provided the weather permits harvesting of all the beets. There had been some snow earlier in the fall, but at the time of the Irrigation Jubilee harvesting was again underway. Trucks and teams formed long line-ups at the factories waiting to dump their loads of beets. Slightly-frozen beets were put through the factories immediately. The beets which could not be handled at once were stored in huge stockpiles outside the factories, to be processed after harvesting was completed. The visitors' eyes bulged in amazement at an enormous 35,000-ton mountain of beets which already had accumulated outside the Raymond plant.

A record harvest of beets was expected this year. The two factories anticipate a run of some 380,000 tons of beets—over 100 million hundred-pound bags of sugar. In 1945, 363,000 tons of beets were handled. Vast quantities of livestock feed is a valuable by-product of the beet fields and the two factories.

SUGAR consumers, beet growers and livestock feeders are not the only ones who benefit from the sugar beet enterprise. Coal from Lethbridge, limestone from Fernie, sacks from Winnipeg and Vancouver, muriatic

THE FRUITS OF IRRIGATION

IRRIGATION JUBILEE visitors witnessed the blasting of some of the thousands of tons of rocks which must be removed in the construction of this tunnel (upper left) which is part of the St. Mary-Milk River development. The completed project will water sufficient acreage to provide a good living for 2,500 farmers and many thousand additional farm and industrial workers.

Upper right—a flock of 810 feeder sheep being driven down the Lethbridge-Raymond highway. Sheep and cattle feeding is a prosperous enterprise built on the by-products of beets and other irrigated crops in Southern Alberta.

In the lower picture is seen a 35,000-ton stockpile of beets outside the Raymond sugar factory. This giant pile will have tripled in size by the time harvesting is completed, but by the end of January it will all have been processed into sugar.

acid from Windsor, soda ash from Amherstburg, Ontario, are just some of the materials which were seen being used in quantity at the Raymond and Picture Butte plants.

It is irrigation, of course, which makes it possible to grow sugar beets and to obtain good yields of the many other crops regardless of rainfall. "During the recent drought of the thirties," Mr. Howe pointed out, "Lethbridge enjoyed the highest level of retail trade per capita of any community in Canada." And in 1940 the irrigated areas of Alberta as a whole

produced a gross revenue of \$24 per acre compared with \$14 per acre from all acreage under crop in the province.

Entire State Benefits

Mr. Howe went on to explain how the entire community benefits from the wealth-producing ability of irrigated land. "It is because of the value of irrigation to the State that governments are prepared to contribute largely to the cost of irrigation development," he declared.

He said earlier in his speech that the Water Development Committee suggested in 1942 that a reasonable basis would be that the Dominion assume full cost of reservoirs and connecting canals, with costs non-recoverable, and that the province should carry out the remainder of the program. "But regardless of what agreements may eventually be entered into between Dominion, Province and the farmers of the district, the federal government is now doing something to assure that Canada's share of the waters of these two rivers is not lost to us for all time through default," said the minister.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Mr. Howe's assertion, "The federal government is in partnership with the provincial government in the building of the most ambitious irrigation undertaking that has been projected thus far." With equal enthusiasm the audience received Premier Manning's assurance, "The provincial government is most happy to be a partner with the federal government in this development."

380,000-Ton Beet Crop Likely

SOUTHERN Alberta's 1946 sugar beet production is being estimated at more than 380,000 tons by officials of the industry as a result of the gains in weight made by beets following heavy October rains.

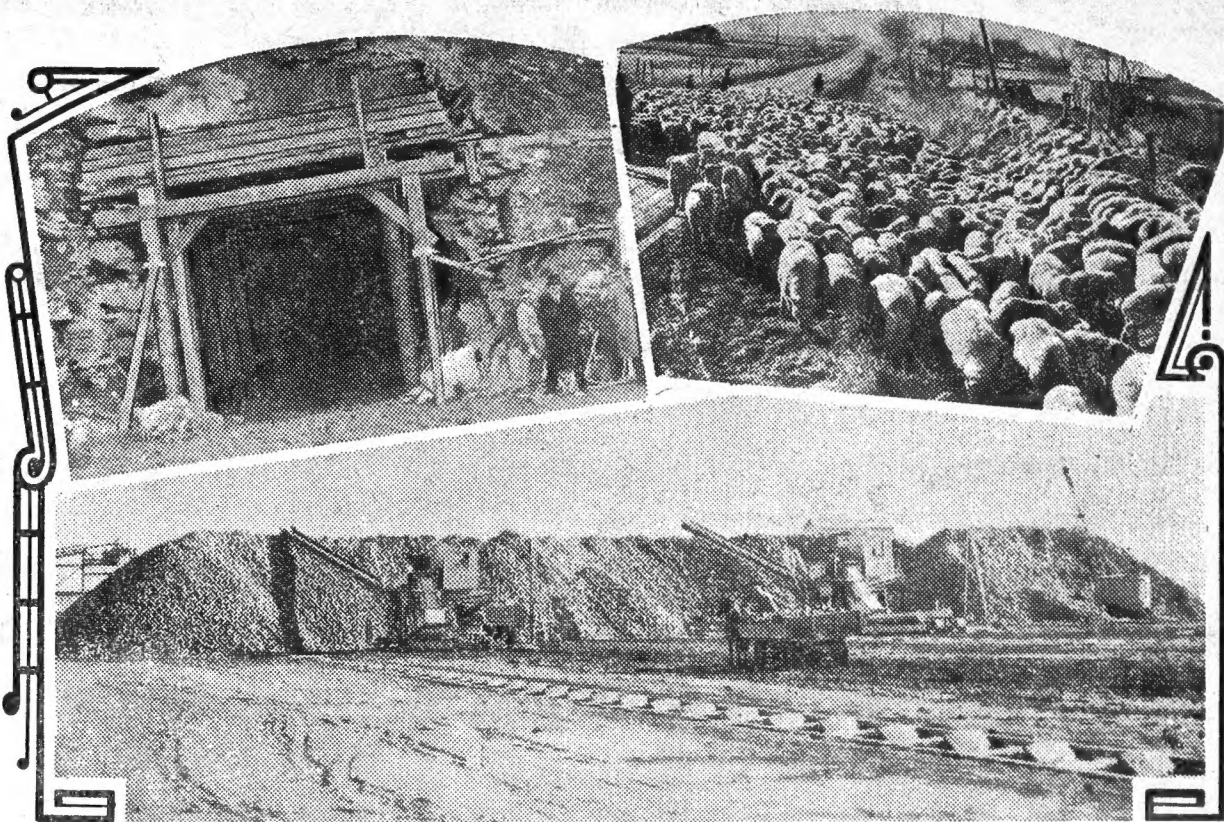
Such a tonnage would set an all-time record for Alberta, the standing record being set by last year's crop of 363,000 tons of beets.

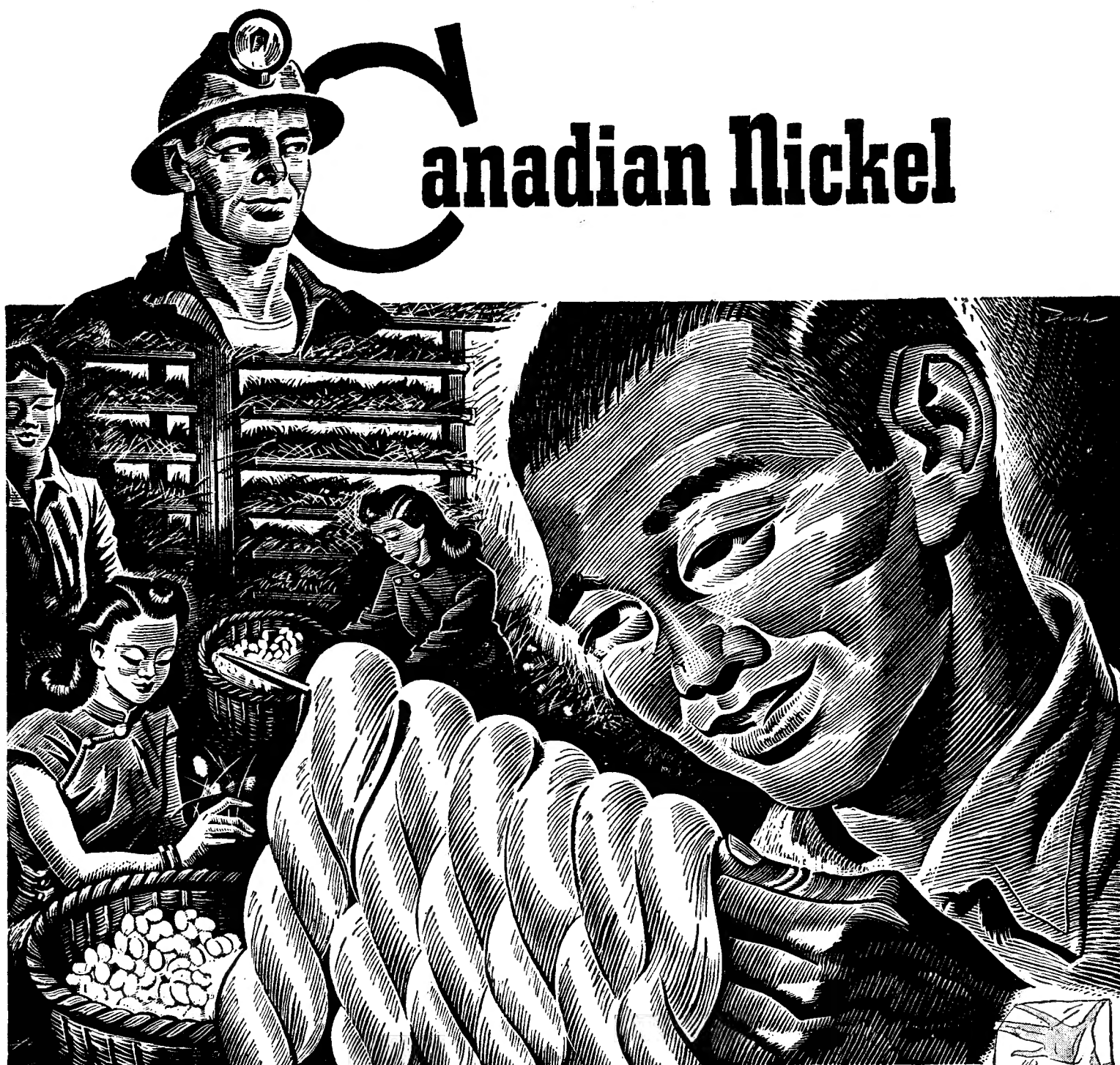
About 29,800 acres of sugar beets were seeded in Southern Alberta

this year and the average yield is expected to be in the neighborhood of 13 tons per acre. Many fields, however, yielded over 15 tons.

Beets going through processing plants at Raymond and Picture Butte are testing 17 per cent sugar content, but this is expected to increase as later harvested beets are handled.

A heavy snowfall and zero weather in the last week of October seriously hampered the finish of the harvest.





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SOUTHERN ALBERTA last month set up a truly great milestone of progress in agricultural and industrial development when the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District marked a quarter-century of operation. One of the largest of the blocks under the life-giving ditch, the L.N.I.D. is by no means the oldest; several others share in the historic transformation from dry land farming to verdant culture of crops undreamed of in early days except by the most optimistic prophets.

Visions of the pioneer founders have been amply realized. Man-made streams have assured vast arid plains areas of production and relative prosperity. Secure homes have been established by thousands of hard-working, thriving farm people and industry in many forms has followed and grown with their success.

One milestone past, others stretch ahead into the bountiful future which irrigation promises this great area. The next will mark the start of the flow from the huge St. Mary-Milk River reservoir dammed behind the largest earthwork of its kind in the Dominion. Visitors to the Lethbridge celebration were given a vivid picture of the benefits this mighty project will bring to additional thousands of productive acres. They saw the crops which mountain-fed streams will grow when harnessed and directed to supplement natural rainfall; they saw the industrial development which already has built many solid, prosperous prairie towns, and they heard of almost unlimited plans for progress in the years ahead.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the Lethbridge gathering was the assurance brought by federal and provincial ministers that Ottawa and Edmonton governments are approaching the problem of the division of costs of these important enterprises in a spirit of co-operation and partnership. An obvious lack of this commendable spirit in recent years has delayed progress that should have been made and if the promises of teamwork are implemented every citizen of Alberta will have cause for satisfaction.

★ ★

IN the days of the depression our railways were a constant source of worry to government and taxpayer alike because of their inability to earn enough to look

Editorial

after themselves. We were persuaded that our railway system was over-built and over-managed and should be consolidated and contracted.

It took the war to show the folly of that view. All of our other war efforts would have been seriously curtailed if it had not been for the magnificent job which our railway systems did in carrying the products of this country and moving its people and its troops during the war. We were brought to realize that railway systems are as essential a part of a nation's protective structure as navies and armies and air forces. But how should they be maintained and who should pay for their maintenance? In Canada we have always struggled to see that the railway systems are paid out of the earnings which rise from hauling people and things. There has not been an increase in railway freight rates since 1922. Since then there have been several increases in the wages which the railways have to pay their employees. The operating costs for 1946 above the 1939 levels are \$79,200,000 for wages and \$52,800,000 for material. If therefore we are to continue to expect the shipper to pay the cost of operating the railways, it is obvious there must be some increase in freight rates; but, Western Canada bears the great end of the load of maintaining the railway structure of Canada. Eastern rates are based on water-borne competition. It is a fictitious kind of competition because it applies between places where freight can not move by water.

Western Canada pays the freight on everything it sells and on everything it buys. The increase in rates will, therefore, be borne almost entirely by the Western producer who has no means of passing on the burden to someone else. The railway freight rate structure in Western Canada is full of anomalies which were designed to force distribution through Winnipeg. At the time the program was conceived it was sensible enough that cars should be shipped intact to Winnipeg and broken up into parcel lots and shipped on from there at L.C.L., (less than car lots). The reason for that structure has long since disappeared; but it has survived and is an enormous factor in retarding and in many cases preventing the development of local industry in Western Canada. Factories which might be located in any of our Western cities find that the freight rates to the area they might serve are completely out of line with those from Winnipeg or from Vancouver.

If there is to be a study of the railways' needs and an increase in the rates they may charge to keep going, then the whole of the anomalies of the Western Canada freight rate structure should be reviewed so that Western producers are not to be

asked to continue to bear an unfair share of the cost of maintaining rail service to the nation. Every railway rate-man will agree that there are anomalies, everyone of them will shudder when it is suggested they should be removed—like the youngster who is afraid to pull a stick out of the woodpile for fear the whole crazy structure will fall upon him. With the price of Western Canada's products all under ceiling, with the Prices Board using farm products as a means of subsidizing the wealthiest consumers Canada ever had, Western Canadian farmers cannot permit any increase in the load through their freight bill.

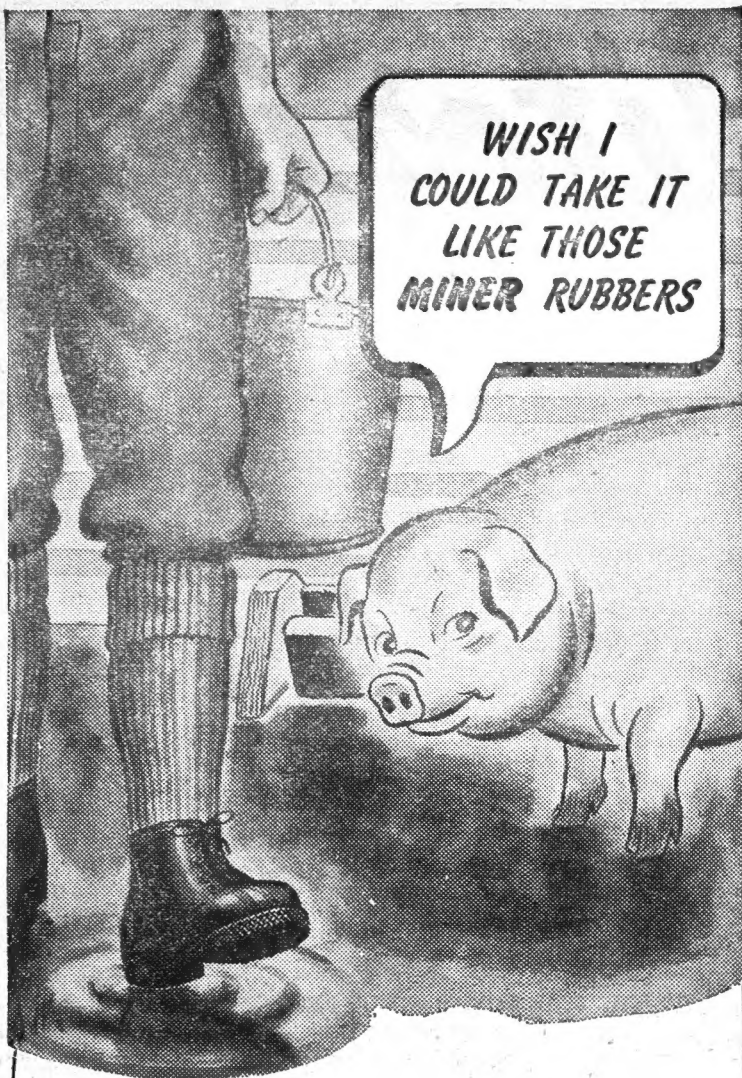
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TO the extent that it establishes a floor under beef prices for the coming two years, the recently announced contract with Britain will meet with the approval of cattle producers. There is, however, widespread complaint among cattlemen that the overseas contract does not give them the break to which they are entitled after several years of operation under price ceilings, and they are quite justified in stressing the danger that the British deal will jeopardize Canada's market in the United States, the logical outlet for beef from our western ranges and feed-lots.

The Canadian embargo on the U.S. market cannot, of course, be lifted so long as price ceilings remain in effect in the interest of controlling supplies and living costs for all consumers. An open market now would drain the Canadian domestic market to the status of Mother Hubbard's cupboard and Canada's commitment to meat-hungry Britain would be thoroughly scuttled.

It is common knowledge that Canadian farm producers are making a greater contribution to holding the line against inflated living costs than any other class group in the country. They are making a sacrifice in selling their wheat under present controls rather than on the open world market. Ever since 1941 they have sold their choice beef steers at from \$30 to \$100 a head less than comparative U.S. prices and recent American developments only emphasize their sometimes irksome position.

The cattlemen, therefore, have every right to press their demands for the maintenance of token shipments of Canadian beef to St. Paul or Chicago since the loss of that market in future would be an irreparable blow to this country. The cattle business by its very nature is a long-term one. The British contract extends to the end of 1948 — then what? Argentina and other large and cheap beef-producing countries will be providing the stiffest kind of competition in the world's markets, so it is essential that we retain a foothold in our best and nearest export market, the one across the line.



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Farm Partnerships For Father and Son

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IN the last issue of THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, the general case for farm business agreements between father and son was discussed. In this issue two plans are discussed either of which will provide a basis for an agreement under any circumstance that might be encountered.

PLAN "A"

The son contributes his share of the labor and management only. The father contributes the real estate, personal property, and his share of the labor and management.

How shall net income be divided on the basis of relative contributions?

The father must be paid for his contribution in real estate. Payment may be on a cash rental rate or interest on estimated valuation. Interest on personal property, stock and equipment — must also be allowed.

Taxes, insurance, upkeep, depreciation and improvements must be taken account of. The son should share in these expenses if a bare interest rate is allowed the father on his investment.

Current farm wages will form a basis from which allowances for labor and management contributions may be adjusted.

An example of father-and-son contributions for one year are given below. In this case, contributions in real estate are expressed in cash rent.

	Amount.	Rat.	Father.	Son.	Total.
FATHER'S CONTRIBUTIONS:					
Rent for real estate ---- 160 acres	\$ 6		\$ 960		\$ 960
Personal property ----- \$10,700	5%		535		535
Labor and management -- 12 months	\$95		\$1,140		\$1,140
SON'S CONTRIBUTIONS:					
Labor and management -- 12 months	\$95			\$1,140	\$1,140
Total value contributions -----			2,635	1,140	3,775
Per cent. contributed by each -----			70	30	100

Expenses—All feeds, seed, livestock, gasoline, tractor fuel, ordinary repairs on machinery, including farm automobile, taxes, insurance, wages and board for hired labor, rent of additional land and all other miscellaneous operating expenses, are all included in joint expenses.

"Father's expenses include all purchases of machinery or other movable equipment including horses; new buildings; fences or other new land improvements; repairs on buildings, fences, or other land improvements."

The son will probably require monthly cash advances for personal expenses. These are all deducted from his share of the net farm income when the division is made at the end of the year.

Receipts—"Father and son receipts include all income from the sale of crops, livestock, livestock products, agricultural adjustments and subsidy payments, custom work, work off the farm, and all other receipts from the operation of the farm as agreed upon."

All receipts from the sale or rent of land, buildings, stock and equipment that form a part of the father's investment in the farm should go to the father. This includes revenue from the sale of gravel, standing timber, etc.

Calculating and Dividing Net Farm Income—The net cash income is determined by deducting cash expenses from cash receipts. The net farm income is arrived at by adding (this might be a minus) to the net cash in-

come, the change in inventory including depreciation on machinery and equipment. Finally, multiply net farm income by per cent. contributed by father and son to determine their shares. Monthly cash advances to the son made during the year are deducted from his share.

Following is an example of how these determinations are carried out:

PLAN B

The son contributes one-half of the personal farm property such as livestock, feed, machinery, and movable equipment. The father contributes the real estate and one-half of the personal farm property. Both contribute labor and management.

This plan is designed for the son who has accumulated sufficient funds to purchase an interest in the farm business. Its adoption will increase the son's chances of becoming owner of the family farm.

Only the real estate is owned exclusively by the father. Each partner owns one-half interest in the personal farm property, hence depreciation, sales and purchases of work stock, machinery and movable equipment are shared equally.

Dividing the Net Income—The net cash income is determined as under Plan A. This sum is then divided in the following order: (1) wages to father and son; (2) rent on real estate (father's); (3) division of the remainder between father and son. Thus wages have a priority claim over

rent. If the farm had been rented from a third party, rent would have priority over wages.

PLAN "A" as a farm business arrangement is designed to give a son, or sons, training and experience in managing a farm as well as the opportunity to acquire the savings needed to get started farming. The son may invest his savings in government bonds until he has the funds and the opportunity to purchase a one-half interest in the personal property needed for a 50-50 partnership (plan "B") with his father. Or an older son who had acquired the necessary savings may purchase the equipment needed to operate some other farm if it is desirable to make way for younger sons on the home farm.

Feeder Stock — Purchased feeder livestock on the farm when the arrangement is entered into might be subject to separate agreement: (1) Allow son a share in the increased value, or (2) make special allowance for the feed and labor needed to finish them.

Feeders purchased after the commencement of the agreement will, of course, be treated as any other part of the farm enterprise.

The need for filing income tax returns for the calendar year makes January 1 a convenient time to start the partnership. On the other hand, feed reserves can be inventoried easily on April 1.

Accurate calculation of amount and

(Continued on page 27)

Decreased Hog Production Imperils British Contract

LIVESTOCK officials are concerned that Canada may not be able to hold the British bacon market if the present downward trend in hog production continues.

There were 5,377,300 swine on farms in Canada on June 1, 1946, compared with 6,025,600 on June 1, 1945. There were small increases in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, but the other provinces showed declines. In Alberta there were only 75.1 per cent, in Saskatchewan 75.2 per cent, in Manitoba 82.5 per cent and in Nova Scotia 82.6 per cent of the numbers that were on farms in 1945. British Columbia and New Brunswick showed only small decreases.

There was a bright spot, however. The number of sows expected to farrow had declined very little, having dropped from 512,500 in 1945 to 507,900 in 1946. This indicated the downward trend in production was beginning to level off, said an Ottawa report. There was an increase in the number of sows expected to farrow in all the eastern provinces. A significant increase of 7.4 per cent occurred

in Ontario. The western provinces all showed declines, but these declines were much less than in 1945.

The number of swine on farms has been decreasing since the peak year of 1943. On June 1, 1943, there were 8,148,000 swine on farms in Canada; the number at June 1 this year represented about two-thirds as many.

It has been estimated that Canada must export at least 400 million pounds of bacon annually to Britain in order to hold that market. In 1940 approximately 353 million pounds were shipped. However, the number of swine on farms in Canada on June 1, 1940, was 6,002,000—or about 112 per cent of this year's number.

The heaviest decline in hog production in the past few years has been in the three prairie provinces. In 1943 these provinces accounted for some 60 per cent of the total number of hogs on farms in Canada. It is a different story this year, as is indicated by the following table of inspected hog kill in the month of August for the years 1941 to 1946. It will be noted that Alberta gradually overtook Ontario and became the dominant hog province in Canada in 1944. However, the August, 1946, kill was less than 30 per cent of the kill for the same month in 1944.

INSPECTED HOG KILL (AUGUST)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Ontario	130,689	111,032	127,930	99,598	95,661	93,889
Que. & Mar.	62,293	45,651	51,849	63,698	54,036	40,676
EAST	192,982	156,683	179,779	163,296	149,697	134,565
Manitoba	47,327	58,503	100,304	80,373	34,041	20,203
Saskatchewan ..	24,407	32,807	46,782	56,421	26,099	12,751
Alberta	92,349	92,777	100,362	138,172	76,261	39,887
B.C.	10,305	11,516	9,123	13,564	13,615	10,506
WEST	174,388	195,603	256,571	288,530	150,016	83,347
GRAND TOTAL ..	367,370	352,286	436,350	451,826	299,713	217,912

HOLT DISPERSES GOOD ANGUS HERD

The herd of 130 Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by Kenneth Holt, of Craven, Sask., and rated as the finest in Western Canada was auctioned at Regina on October 16, bringing a total of \$52,000.

Top price paid for one of the herd was \$2,100 and average price was \$418. Mr. Holt, who has raised cattle only for the past 14 years, is returning to England.

Saskatoon Sale Proves Success

SATISFACTORY prices were recorded at the 11th annual stocker and feeder show at Saskatoon early in October. The 400 cattle sold represented a considerable reduction from previous years. Two-year-old steers averaged \$11.45 a hundredweight, yearlings \$11.11 and calves \$12.46. Top price was \$17.75 a cwt. for five calves paid by R. Mills, Truan, Sask., to J. N. McCordick, Dundurn, Sask.

Heavy winners included Wm. Sidey, Cousins, Alta., and his daughter, Miss I. Sidey, who with their Shorthorns won the championship for the best group of five steers, the reserve championship for a group of ten steers, second place for five calves and second and third prizes for a group of ten calves.

Tom Richardson, Turtleford, Sask., won the championship for the best

group of ten calves, second prize for five steers and fourth for five calves. Mr. Richardson exhibited Herefords.

Mr. McCordick, exhibiting Herefords, won reserve championship for a carlot of steers and also for a group of five steers or calves.

Grand championship went to J. Lindsay, Greenstreet, with 25 Aberdeen-Angus steers. Mr. Lindsay also took second and third prizes in the open class for groups of ten steers.

Brooks Cattle Bring \$11.85 Top

A TOTAL of \$58,090 was realized for 807 cattle of various ages at the Eastern Irrigation District feeder sale at Brooks, October 5. Strongest in demand were three-year-old heifers, 19 head of which averaged \$107. Two-year-old steers, 167 head, averaged \$102. Cows averaged \$93 and calves \$36.

Highest price of the sale was \$11.85 per cwt. paid by E. Hehr, Crossfield, for 45 two-year-old steers sold by G. Zimmerman. H. W. Rolland, Blackie, purchased 71 two-year-old steers at a price of \$11.75 for most of them. A number of yearling steers were purchased by C. Duggan, Crossfield, for a top of \$11.25. W. C. Johnson & Co., Calgary, paid \$10.85 a cwt. for 37 yearling steers. Other yearling steers changed hands at \$10.30 and \$10. Several head of yearling heifers brought \$10.35 and \$10.30. Top for groups of cows was \$9.35. C. Beck, Duchess, paid \$11.30 for 51 calves contributed by Walter Ward.



A chick on the average will inherit the characteristics, good or bad, of its ancestors... but hatchability, health, vigor and stamina depend on what kind of feed the parent flock gets. Miracle Hatching Mash insures greater hatchability—more profits.

DON'T BUY FEED — BUY RESULTS

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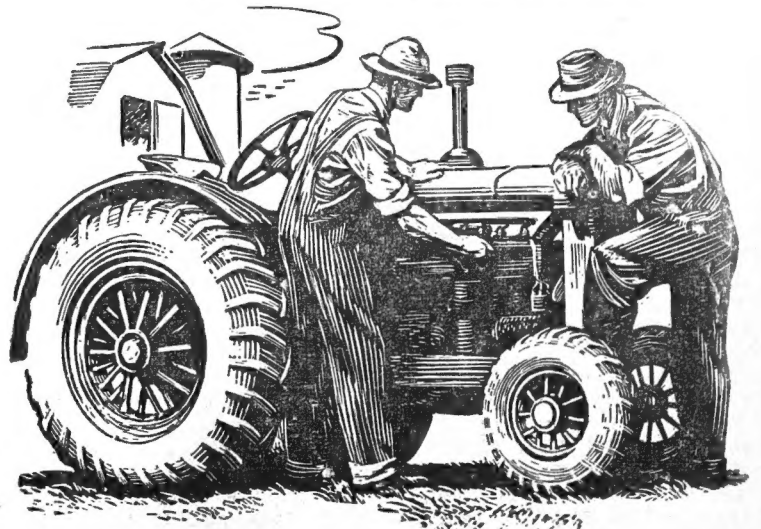
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Record Prices Paid at Calgary Fall Show

RECORDS fell in many of the livestock sections at the Calgary fall sale of cattle, sheep and swine, October 21 to 25. Average prices and top prices soared above last year's good sale in several of the breeds of sheep and swine and also in Shorthorn cattle. The sale of breeding stock reached a total of \$61,666, compared with the 1945 figure of \$64,925, despite some 350 fewer offerings than a year ago.

Hog prices high above last year's were widely interpreted as heralding an early upturn in swine production. A new Canadian record was set when W. H. Ferguson of Calgary paid \$625 for the champion nine-months-old Yorkshire boar, Craigwillie Lad 1A, shown by D. M. Webster, Airdrie. No less than 13 Yorkshire boars bettered last year's high of \$75, and another four equalled that mark. Larwill Farms of Okotoks realized \$72.50 from E. E. Risdon, Strathmore, for the reserve champion. Mr. Webster averaged \$130 for eight boars, James Wyllie of Vegreville averaged \$80 for six; W. Frelan Wilford of Stavely \$82 for five, and A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin, \$98 for four.

Mr. Wyllie realized \$135 for Wyllie's Lass 64A, the champion six-months-old sow bought by P. Wyllie of Leduc, and this was far above last year's top of \$81 for sows. A. Lysing of Camrose bought the reserve champion for \$95 from Mr. Webster, who received an average of \$79 for his nine Yorkshire sows, while Mr. Wyllie averaged \$95 for three.

A high price of \$200 was paid by C. E. Elliott, Millet, for the champion Tamworth female, owned by C. W. Lang of Okotoks. The reserve, exhibited by H. H. Longeway of Calgary, also went to Mr. Elliott for \$72.50. The champion Tamworth boar owned by W. A. Greenway and Son, Acme, was taken by the Alberta Department of Agriculture at \$77.50 and Mr. Longeway's reserve champion went to A. Wonnacott, Midnapore, for \$60. Last year's highest price for a Tamworth was \$75.

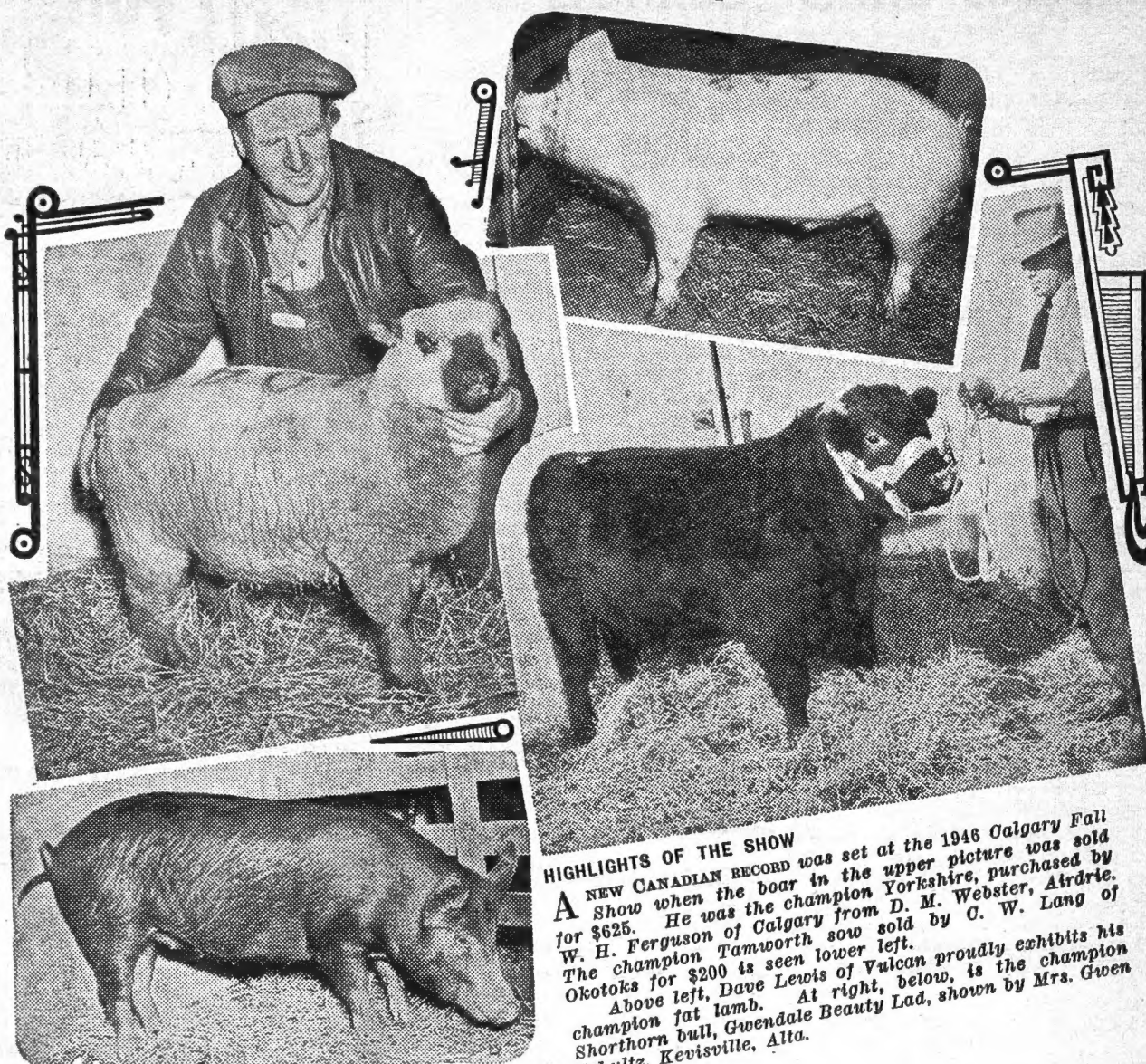
With 42 females less and 14 boars less than in 1945, it was virtually a scramble for breeding stock as gains of some 40 per cent were registered over last year's average swine prices.

The number of Shorthorn females sold was 18 less than a year ago, and the average price was up \$18. There were 20 more Herefords sold than in 1945, and they averaged \$73 lower than last year. As usual at the fall sale, only a few bulls were auctioned.

Hunter Bros., Macleod, received the top average of \$608 for their nine Hereford females. Their offerings included the champion, the senior yearling Lady R. Aster 13th, and the reserve, which were both purchased by J. Chalmers, Dalemead, for \$825 and \$550 respectively. The Hunter Bros.' senior yearling, Lady R. Aster 9th, which stood second in her class to the champion, went to Ed. Hehr of Midnapore for \$1,150, the highest price of the sale. The 1945 high was \$1,300.

The price of \$700 was paid by A. Hall, Calgary, for Prince Coulee, a 4½-year-old Hereford bull sold by Hays Ltd. of Calgary, a firm which is more widely known for its Holsteins.

N. D. Latimer of Bowden showed both the champion Shorthorn female, Loretta Queen, a junior yearling which brought \$335 from E. T. Cammaert, Rockyford, and the reserve, a senior calf for which \$425 was paid by D. A. Mouser, Claresholm.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SHOW

A NEW CANADIAN RECORD was set at the 1946 Calgary Fall Show when the boar in the upper picture was sold for \$625. He was the champion Yorkshire, purchased by W. H. Ferguson of Calgary from D. M. Webster, Airdrie. The champion Tamworth sow sold by C. W. Lang of Okotoks for \$200 is seen lower left. Above left, Dave Lewis of Vulcan proudly exhibits his champion fat lamb. At right, below, is the champion Shorthorn bull, Gwendale Beauty Lad, shown by Mrs. Gwen Schultz, Kevissville, Alta.

SHORTHORN bull champion, Gwendale Beauty Lad, which netted the highest Shorthorn price of \$430 from the E.P. Ranch of High River, and the reserve, which was bought by J. E. Fenwick of Twin Falls, Idaho, at \$240, both were 18-months-old animals shown by Mrs. G. M. Schultz, Kevissville. Mr. Fenwick and another Idaho buyer took six of the 15 Shorthorn bulls sold.

In the sheep section, sale of 280 fewer sheep than the year before brought an average of \$6 more per head. Nearly one-sixth of the sheep sold went to American buyers, including 65 to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, and 47 to E. Cox, Fayette, Missouri.

Clarindale Stock Farm of Vauxhall sold a Suffolk ewe for top price of \$170. This was below last year's record-breaking high of \$200. A pair of good Suffolk ewes were sold by A. C. B. Grenville of Morrin for \$230, or an average of \$115 apiece. Clarindale Stock Farm showed the champion Suffolk ewe, Clarindale 74Z, born in January, 1944, which went to J. W. Ralston of Balzac for \$90, while P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, had the reserve, a \$55 lamb. The Drumheller breeders sold another Suffolk ewe at \$92.50.

The Suffolk ram championships both went to Rock & Son for the lambs Rockville 198A and 184A, and they sold for \$180 and \$140 respectively. Rock & Son averaged \$98 for seven rams.

Top price for a sheep, \$290, paid by an Idaho buyer for a Suffolk ram, Borwick C.M. 12A, was \$10 less than last year's high. Mr. Borwick, Drumheller, sold three others at \$260, \$230 and \$215 and averaged \$193 for six. Clarindale Stock Farm had an average of \$95 for 12 Suffolk rams.

Rock & Son's champion Hampshire ewe went in a pair, with another to Missouri for \$100. The reserve was sold by J. L. Quance of Morrin for \$51. Highest price for a pair of ewes was \$105, realized by Fred Darbel, Alsask, Sask., from W. Frelan Wilford of Stavely. This compared with last year's top of \$78 for one.

The champion Hampshire ram, Go-lightly 2A, owned by Robt. C. Go-lightly of Lloydminster, was purchased by an Idaho buyer for \$150, while the reserve, from J. H. Allonby of Forest Lawn, went to Hugh Watson of Pincher Creek for \$100. Top price for Hampshires was \$200 paid by a Missouri buyer to B. H. A. McDonald of Vulcan — and that equalled last year's high of \$200 which had set a long-term record.

Among the limited offerings of other breeds of sheep the highest price was \$43 realized by R. N. Ralph for a Southdown ewe. C. W. Fowler of Airdrie captured the championship of both Southdown ewes and rams, and R. N. Ralph of Stavely had both reserves. All the Corriedales were from the herd of W. Frelan Wilford of Stavely, the Rambouillets were sold by Frank R. Malcolm of Innisfail, and the Cheviots were sold by Mrs. E. V. Knight, Carmangay.

LLOYD RALSTON, Balzac, showed the champion of the Balzac and Simon's Valley Baby Beef Clubs; Blanche Ralston of Balzac showed the reserve, and Fred Bushfield's calf was third in this club. Walter Wearmouth had first in the Simon's Valley exhibit. These four animals brought 45, 34, 26 and 25 cents a pound respectively. Balzac's 14 animals averaged 20 cents a pound. Simon's Valley's 12 averaged 16.27 cents. The 26 calves averaged

\$157 a head, compared with \$143 in 1945.

Bill and Gordon Brown, the two cousins from Claresholm who have done so well in the local calf club, were first and second respectively in the Calgary Kiwanis Club judging competition.

Blanche Ralston of Balzac was first in the Alberta pig feeding competition and Jane Ralston was winner of the Alberta lamb competition.

In the lamb trimming contests for girls and boys 8 to 12 years, Kendall Allonby of Shephard was first and in the 13-to-16 age group Hartley McDonald of Vulcan was top man.

Champion and reserve select bacon hogs were exhibited by C. W. Lang of Okotoks. Champion fat ewe or wether lamb was shown by Dave Lewis, Vulcan, and the reserve was an entry of Ken Wills of Penhold.

NUMBERS SOLD AND AVERAGE PRICES

(Last year's averages in brackets)

87 Hereford females	-----	\$243 (316)
22 Shorthorn females	---	174 (156)
15 Shorthorn bulls	-----	206 (139)
89 Yorkshire females	----	59 (44)
96 Yorkshire boars	-----	66 (47)
20 Tamworth females	---	63 (39)
19 Tamworth boars	----	56 (51)
58 Suffolk ewes	-----	31 (27)
34 Suffolk ewes '46	-----	41 (36)
26 Suffolk rams	-----	50 (35)
83 Suffolk rams '46	-----	63 (46)
111 Hampshire ewes	-----	19 (14)
17 Hampshire ewes '46	---	23 (15)
92 Hampshire rams	-----	35 (35)
76 Hampshire rams '46	---	31 (22)
10 Southdown ewes	-----	31 (15)
12 Southdown rams	-----	17 (23)
5 Cheviot rams	-----	30 (51)
5 Corriedale rams	-----	31 (39)
3 Rambouillet rams	-----	20 (25)
38 Grade ewes	-----	9 (7)

Fall-Freshening Cows Give Higher Yearly Production

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

STUDIES of dairy herd improvement association records show that cows freshening in the fall produce more milk than do cows freshening at any other time of the year. W. T. Crandall, writing in *The Dairy Herd Improvers*, reports that records of 40,000 to 70,000 cows in United States dairy herd improvement associations have been sorted into groups according to their month of freshening. The cows freshening in October or November have always averaged the highest in yearly production. In 1944, November freshening cows produced an average of 728 pounds of milk more than April freshening cows, and averaged \$25 more in income over feed cost.

Losses in the summer production of spring freshening cows is one of the most serious losses in the dairy business, and are losses that in most cases can be lessened. A cow's inherent ability to produce persistently and on a high level is the same whether she freshens in the spring or in the fall. That ability remains the same throughout every month of the year and every year of her life. It is her environment or things that happen to her from the outside that determine how much she actually produces, the writer points out.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that thousands of cows are producing hundreds of pounds of milk less a year than they are capable of producing merely because they happen to freshen in the spring and are on July and August pasture during the early part of their lactation period when they are or should be making their heaviest production. July and August are months during which permanent pastures normally make very little growth and consequently furnish much less feed than they do during earlier and later months when lower temperatures and better moisture conditions prevail.

A spring freshening cow is just nicely started on her year's production and somewhere near the height of her capacity for daily milk flow when this slump in permanent pasture yield occurs. Also in these months, heat and flies take the edge off a cow's appetite for a heavy consumption of feed. These same adverse conditions do not occur in the early lactation of fall freshening cows. Spring freshening cows get stimulation from flush pasture too early in their lactation to profit to the same extent as do the fall freshening cows.

DAIRYMEN should make every effort that is practical to get full production from every one of their cows. This is important because higher production from a cow means more profitable production and it is important because the production of the daughters of a bull can never truly measure his transmitting ability unless those productions measure their producing abilities.

This problem cannot be met by having all cows freshen in the fall. This is not likely to occur since it is more difficult to keep cows freshening regularly in the fall than in the spring. From the standpoint of meeting market demands, there should be more fall-freshening cows and dairymen

should gradually adjust their breeding schedule to that end.

It is not desirable to delay the breeding of cows several months in order to change them from spring to fall freshening. If the cows that freshen in October and November are bred in their second heat period or 50 to 60 days after calving, more of them will again freshen in the fall. Heifers born in the fall can be well grown by good feeding and bred to freshen at two years of age.

Cows must be safe in calf by January 23 if they are to freshen around November 1.

DAIRYMEN have worked out this problem in different ways, but in every case success has come only when ways have been found for keeping cows well filled with roughage feeds throughout the summer.

When pasture fails it is neither profitable nor safe to supply all the additional need for nutrients from concentrate feeds. Improved pastures are a great help to better summer feeding but few are adequate in July and August. American dairymen who maintain full production throughout the pasture season do so by pasturing legume meadow aftermath or annual green crops such as sudan grass, oats, or soya-beans and by feeding hay crop or corn silage and dry hay. The one most important thing to keep in mind, the writer concludes, is that heavy-producing cows must be kept just as full of roughage feed in summer as in winter and fed in addition such concentrate feeds as production levels require or production is bound to be lower.

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Farm Strike Reduced Butter, Cheese Output

THE production of creamery butter and factory cheese in Alberta during September showed substantial decreases from the same month the previous year. These decreases were 55.8 per cent for creamery butter and 50.0 per cent for cheddar cheese. The delivery strike was responsible for the major portion of these decreases, says the provincial dairy branch, and the northern section was affected the most.

Reports indicated a number of milk cows have been dried off which will undoubtedly affect production during the fall and winter months. Creamery butter stocks for nine Canadian cities show a decrease of almost three million pounds with Toronto, Winnipeg, and Edmonton showing the largest drop.

The output of creamery butter in Saskatchewan during September amounted to 3,115,365 pounds, a decrease of 509,188 pounds or 14 per cent compared with the corresponding month of 1945. Decreases of 12.9, 15.3 and 13.2 per cent were recorded respectively in the southern, central and northern sections of the province.

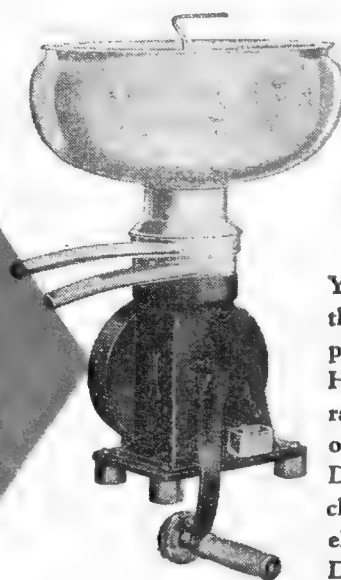
Weather and feed conditions during the month were not unfavorable for dairy production, and reports from manufacturing plants in certain parts of the province would indicate that a part of the decrease resulted from the farmers' delivery strike.

The Saskatchewan output for the nine months ending September 30 totalled 31,392,918 pounds, a decrease of 3½ million pounds or ten per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year.

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*De Laval
Junior Series*

You don't have to feel that the best is too expensive for your purse. Here is the ideal separator for the small herd owner—low in cost but De Laval in quality and cleanskimming. Hand or electric models. See your De Laval Dealer first.

SIZES AND CAPACITIES			
Size	Pounds of Milk Separated Per Hour	Gallons of Milk Separated Per Hour	Amount of Milk Separated in 10 Minutes
No. 2	225	21¼	3.7 gal.
No. 3	300	30	5 gal.
No. 4	400	39	6.5 gal.
No. 5	500	48½	8 gal.

FOR THE
LARGER
HERD
OWNER



*De Laval World's
Standard Series*

Supreme among the larger size farm separators—leader in clean skimming, long life and quality. And lowest in cost per year of use. Hand or electric models.

SIZES AND CAPACITIES			
Size	Pounds of Milk Separated Per Hour	Gallons of Milk Separated Per Hour	Amount of Milk Separated in 10 Minutes
No. 14	550	53½	9 gal.
No. 18	800	78	13 gal.
No. 19	1150	112	19 gal.

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Check Spread Of Mastitis

MASTITIS or "garget", one of the worst enemies of dairymen, causes a tremendous annual loss by decreased milk production, poor quality milk, and loss of high-producing cows. This disease, says D. H. McCallum, Alberta dairy commissioner, is caused by bacteria which start a local infection in one or more quarters of the delicate mammary glands. These bacteria enter the udder through the teat openings. Every care should be taken to prevent injury to the udder since many cases of mastitis are preceded by some injury to the udder or teat.

If dairymen realized that most cases of mastitis can be spread from one cow to another on the hands of the milker, from teat cups of the milking machine, or by other means of direct or indirect contact, much could be done to reduce the number of cases of mastitis in the herd. Six rules for the prevention of mastitis spread are outlined by Mr. McCallum:

1. Remove all projecting objects from the barn, yards, and pastures, which may injure the udders and teats.
2. Provide comfortable, well bedded stalls for the cows, and see that they are kept dry and clean.
3. Refrain from the use of milk tubes or teat dilators, which often infect the udder.
4. Wipe the udder and teats of each cow just before milking, with a towel dipped in chlorine solution containing about 250 parts per million of chlorine. This will also disinfect the hands of the milker.
5. Arrange and milk cows in the following order — First those free of mastitis; second those you might suspect, and third those you know are infected.
6. Disinfect the teat cups of the milking machine in a chlorine solution after each cow.

Hail Loss Less In 1946 Season

HAIL damage only 70 per cent of normal and a record amount of insurance written combined to give the Alberta Hail Insurance Board an excellent season, reported J. Glen Elder, the general manager. The board recovered all of the substantial loss it incurred in 1945 and actually brought the reserves up over the amount at the beginning of 1945. At present more than \$1 million is held in reserve, putting the board in a position to meet the demand of an extremely heavy hail loss year.

The risk written this year was \$17,837,000, compared with \$10,350,000 in 1945. Three million acres were insured in 1946, compared with 1,800,000 the previous year. The previous high was in 1939, when 2,340,000 acres were insured. There were 16,550 farmers insured by the board in 1946, compared with 9,800 last year and 13,900 in 1939.

The board paid out \$810,000 in claims and adjustment expenses this year. Losses started out early and heavy, but later in the season they were unusually light.

The board, which was set up in 1938, writes about 75 per cent of the hail insurance taken out in Alberta.

INVEST IN CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.

Good Prices Paid At Moose Jaw Sale

HIGHER prices than in 1945 were paid for horses, ewes, rams and lambs at the 24th annual Saskatchewan Feeder Show and Stock Sale at Moose Jaw, October 7 to 11.

Horses, 354 head, averaged \$35.37. A year ago, 249 horses were sold for an average of \$23.31.

A total of 2,844 breeding ewes averaged \$7.50 this year, compared with 4,648 head at an average of \$5 per head last year. Seven rams sold for \$180, while last year 17 rams brought \$349.

The sale of 3,951 feeder lambs brought the pleasing average of \$8.20 a head. Last year, 4,978 head averaged \$6.47.

First prizes were awarded to the following breeders: J. Kimber, Tompkins, for carload lot of white-faced lambs; G. Brown, Antelope, for carload lot of black-faced lambs; J. Kimber, Tompkins, for pens of 15 lambs.

H. Winzer, Piapot, won grand championship with a carload of two-year-old steers. Reserve championship went to R. Speers of Tompkins or a carload of yearling steers. First-prize carload of calves was shown by J. G. Harrison, Crossfield, Alta. Olaf Olafson, Old Wives, won first for two-year-old steers, groups of five, and W. H. Kirby, Hart, won first for groups of five yearling steers. Champion group of 10 calves was exhibited by F. McCauley, Aiktow, and reserve champion group of 10 was shown by T. Wilson of Tugaskie.

Wolf, Coyote Bounty Suspended Oct. 15

The Alberta government bounty on wolves and coyotes was discontinued October 15 for the winter.

Bounty on coyotes usually is cut off on that date, but the wolf bounty had been continued throughout the winter during the past few years. However, both coyote and wolf pelts have a market value during the winter and an additional offer of a bounty is not needed, officials said.

VETERINARY SERVICE

Two more veterinary service districts have been added in Saskatchewan's project to bring veterinary service to the Province. The districts are Asquith and Kerrobert. This brings the total of districts formed to eleven. The shortage of veterinary surgeons was holding up the program, the provincial government announced.

A. Griffin, Pioneer in Horticulture, Dies

AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN, responsible for much of the early promotion of fruit growing on the prairies and one of Western Canada's outstanding authorities on irrigation, died suddenly on October 13. He was manager of the Department of Natural Resources of the C.P.R. at Calgary.

Mr. Griffin, born in California 63 years ago, graduated from the University of California and held responsible irrigation positions in that state before coming to Canada. He came to this country in 1918 as superintendent of operation and maintenance of the C.P.R. irrigation project at Brooks, Alta. In 1932 he succeeded the late A. S. Dawson as chief engineer of the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources. He became as-

Durum Wheat More Popular

THE 1946 season has seen a further increase in acreage of durum or macaroni wheat in Southwestern Saskatchewan. This class of wheat will no doubt increase in popularity as long as it continues to find a favorable market, says a recent farm letter from the Swift Current Experimental Station.

A high degree of resistance to sawfly damage has been the greatest factor in favor of durum wheat, but the widely grown Pellissier variety has also proved to be drought resistant. It has yielded well under field conditions in comparison with the best varieties of bread wheat.

Pellissier is recognized by its white chaff and black awns or beards. It does not rate as high as Mindum in macaroni quality and at present is not being graded higher than No. 3 C.W.

Mindum is recognized as the standard of quality, but is not sufficiently drought resistant for this area. It has brown chaff and awns.

Carleton is a new variety, equal to Mindum in quality. It is gaining great popularity in the more humid parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Tests with this variety indicate it will not withstand drought to any greater extent than Mindum.

Golden Ball has been discontinued as a variety licensed for seed sale due to its low quality. Formerly this variety was increasing rapidly due to its marked resistance to sawflies and ability to withstand drought. It is distinguished by hairy chaff, solid stems, and it sometimes shows a characteristic rounded back on the kernels.

The main source of seed of durum varieties continues to be from fields grown by farmers as commercial grain. It is likely that any available stocks of registered or certified seed will be handled through the usual channels and distributed through the various grain elevators.

EMSLIE RETIRES

Well-known throughout Canada as an agricultural authority, B. Leslie Emslie has recently retired from Canadian Industries Limited. Mr. Emslie, who was technical promotion manager of the company's agricultural chemicals division, has done much to establish and further the chemical fertilizer industry. He is a life member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

assistant manager of the department, at Calgary, in 1941, and was appointed manager the following year. He was well known in engineering circles.

One of Mr. Griffin's greatest accomplishments was the promotion of fruit growing in Alberta. Partly as a result of his challenge "a fruit tree in every yard," the once windswept Brooks district became the showplace that it is today. Through untiring experiments he finally gave to the public the Brooks sand cherry and the Sapaleta plum, now two of the mainstays of many far-flung prairie orchards. The 1940 meeting of the Great Plains section of the American Horticultural Association passed a special resolution in appreciation of his contribution to the advancement of horticulture on the prairies.

Breeders' Notes

A TOP price of \$35,000 was paid for a Hereford bull at the annual sale and auction of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne, Wyo., October 14, which attracted stockmen from 40 states.

W. E. Boeing of Seattle, an executive of the Boeing Aircraft Company, paid the price for a prize winning bull known as "WHR Roy Helmsman."

The price compared with \$27,500 paid for the highest priced bull at last year's sale.

Skilled in field horsemanship and steeped in the rare lore of foxhunting extending over four decades, the Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford is coming to Canada to judge hunter classes at the Royal Horse Show, Toronto, for "Royal Week", November 12-20. He is today esteemed to be the most distinguished judge in English rings.

Walter Biggar, internationally known stockman and judge, of Dalbeattie, Scotland, has been named judge of the steer classes at the forthcoming International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards, November 30 to December 7. Biggar has judged the steer classes at the International 12 times since 1920. He will officiate for the 13th time in this capacity at the coming show, more than any other judge in the 46 year history of this event. The International management reports that the early entry this year is the heaviest in the history of the Exposition, leading to the prediction that the 1946 show will exceed in size any of its predecessors.

Dunmore Fine Art, the Clydesdale stallion imported by the Dominion government in 1939 and which stood at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, has been transferred to the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe. He has sired high-class progeny at the Agassiz farm and also from mares owned by Claude Worthington, Chilliwack; Dan Hunt, Bradner, and the Colony Farm. This stock has been consistent winners at the Chilliwack and Armstrong fairs.

Volume 49 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book has just been printed. It contains the names and numbers of 51,600 animals registered in the Association during the year 1944, a list of members of the Association and other information of interest to Holstein breeders. Only 500 copies of this volume have been printed and they are available, while they last, at \$1 per copy from G. M. Clemons, secretary-manager, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ont.

BRAHMAS IMPORTED

Two pairs of Brahma bulls and heifers arrived in the United States by air recently, and will be used in breeding experiments designed to produce a hardy and productive type of dairy cattle suitable to climatic conditions in the South. The Brahmas were received in exchange for four Jerseys sent to India, where experiments already have produced Brahma-Jersey crosses producing as much as 5,000 pounds of milk annually despite the fact that the Brahma is considered a beef, rather than a milk-producing animal. The underlying plan in bringing the Brahmas to the United States is to develop cattle which will combine the Brahma resistance to heat, drought, ticks and other pests with the milk-producing qualities of dairy breeds in this country.

High Quality Boar Soon Returns Price

THAT a high quality boar at twice the price of a cheaper boar will more than pay for itself when used in a breeding herd of six or seven sows, is indicated in an example furnished by A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor in the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

A farmer in Central Alberta who used a different boar in each of the three years, 1943-45, kept accurate records of his swine marketings during that period. The quality of the boar used in 1943 was higher than either of the other two, and the boar which sired the 1944 litters was the poorest type of the three boars used in the herd. A check of the grading slips showed that in 1943, 47% of the marketings graded A; in 1944, 29% graded A; and in 1945, 40% graded A. Prospective purchasers are urged to buy only the highest quality sires, preferably those of known ancestry coming from high-scoring advanced registry herds. Advice and assistance in the choice of a suitable boar can be had from your District Agriculturist or from the Livestock Branch of the Department.

Experimental station, Summerland, B.C., is justly proud of its Jersey herd. The station has the following dam and two daughters' butterfat production record: Calgarth Starlight, 7,757 pounds, Summerland Hamlet Starlight 6,125 pounds, and Summerland Standard Glow, 4,290 pounds. The dam, Calgarth Starlight, was at one time holder of the world's record for lifetime butterfat production.

Calgary Favorite Noble is the first Alberta-bred-and-owned Jersey to be declared a Superior sire. He was bred by Fred Yeabsley of Calgary, and is owned by H. H. Longeway, Calgary. He is the 21st bull in Canada to attain Superior rating.

A Shorthorn steer from the Washington State College barns at Pullman, Washington, was named grand champion of all breeds in the fat steer competition at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in October.

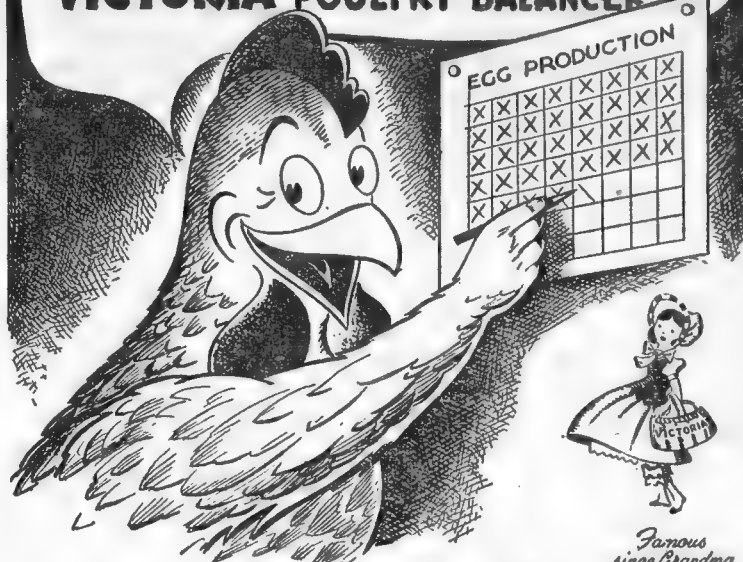
Another good R.O.P. record from the Jersey farm of Major R. G. May, Calgary, is that of Sun Dance Lad's Weasel with a senior two-year-old record of 11,539 pounds of milk, 516 pounds of fat with an average test of 4.47 per cent in 359 days on twice-a-day milking.

Other Jersey class leaders in September included Lindell Ideal's Dream, owned by Fairmeade Farms Ltd., Milner, B.C., with 9,388 pounds of milk and 403 pounds of fat, in the three-year-olds on three times daily milking. In the three-year-old class on twice daily milking, the leader was Deertrall Luby Lucinda, producer of 12,443 pounds of milk and 587 pounds of fat, owned by Harold Brooks, Royal Oak, B.C.

CO-OP. CATTLE SALE

Organized three years ago, Canada's second largest feeder cattle sale, and the only co-operative cattle sale in Eastern Canada, was held recently at Little Current, in Manitoulin Island, Northern Ontario. A total of 1,798 Hereford and Shorthorns were auctioned with record receipts of \$165,000, representing an increase of \$10,000 over the 1945 sale. Highest recorded price during the sale was \$12.90 per cwt.

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Animal Diseases Are a Constant Hazard

By DR. W. E. SWALES

VETERINARY medicine, as applied to food-producing animals, differs from other branches of medicine chiefly in that sentiment is lacking and the monetary value of the animal determines the extent of the application of modern veterinary science. In the days of depressed prices of agricultural products there was a tendency to neglect animal diseases if they were not transmissible to man. However, increased values and the urgent need for more food has changed this situation, and the public has suddenly realized that the economy of the country depends upon an efficient program of disease control.

Canada, up to the present, has been fortunate in being well protected from many of the major animal plagues that have devastated the livestock populations in some other countries. However, we still have animal disease problems that can make farming a very hazardous business, and thus the building and maintenance of a strong veterinary profession are essential.

Four provinces of the Dominion have adopted state-assisted veterinary medicine, and the development of new organic chemicals, anti-biotics, biological products and insecticides is paying large dividends by reducing losses from diseases that were once believed to be inevitable or incurable. The one fact that must be realized is that the control of animal diseases requires real co-operation between the livestock owner, his governmental authorities, the practising veterinarian, veterinary research laboratories and the manufacturers of drugs.

Examples of animal diseases that require continued attention are contagious abortion, tuberculosis, mastitis and shipping fever of cattle; pneumonia, enteritis, erysipelas and rhinitis of pigs; parasitic anaemia, nodular disease and parasitic enteritis of sheep; swamp fever, sleeping sickness and parasitic diseases of horses, and an array of bacterial, virus and parasitic diseases of poultry. In addition, there are many conditions which are directly or indirectly related to vitamin, mineral or protein deficiencies and to imbalance of function of the endocrine organs.

LET us consider the progress that has recently been made. The introduction of a suitable living vaccine has made possible the production of resistance in calves to contagious abortion, and this measure, coupled with governmental co-operation and great care in preventing the introduction of a new "virulent" organism, makes possible the building of herds free from this serious disease.

Mastitis in cattle has been shown to respond to co-operative efforts between the owner who takes great care in protecting his animals from udder injuries and also exercises strict hygiene, and the veterinarian who employs efficient methods of diagnosis for a herd survey and then treats all infected animals with penicillin or other effective agents.

The development of the drug phenothiazine has revolutionized methods of controlling certain diseases caused by worm parasites. The most spectacular effect has been in the control of sheep diseases. Nodular disease, caused by "knots" or nodules which are formed around young worms in the wall of the intestines, has been the common cause of slowly falling flocks in Eastern Canada, but preventive treatments with large doses of phenothiazine have resulted in the elimination of the parasite from large areas. This chemical has also kept the other

Dr. Swales, author of the article which is reprinted here from the September issue of C-I-L Oval, the magazine of Canadian Industries Limited, is connected with the Division of Animal Pathology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture and Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, Quebec, and is a well-known authority on veterinary medicine.

serious worm parasites of sheep under good control.

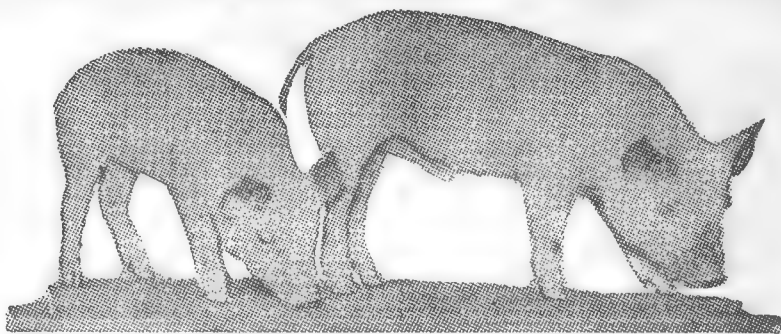
In one selected area in Nova Scotia it was shown that two annual treatments resulted in a considerable increase in the sheep population of Grade A lambs from 19 to 63 of the annual kill. In the Macdonald College flocks and in those of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, both nodular disease and parasitic anaemia (stomach worm disease) were virtually eliminated by two annual treatments of the adult animals before they went to spring pastures.

"SULPHA" drugs have been proved to be powerful weapons against animal diseases. Their uses against various forms of pneumonia, acute mastitis, strangles in horses, calf scours, abortion in mares, common wound infections and secondary infections in virus diseases such as distemper, are well known.

A recent development is the finding that sulpha-dimethylpyrimidine and closely related compounds will check the development of acute coccidiosis in chicks, even after bleeding from the intestine has commenced. At the present time this disease, which constitutes one of the greatest hazards in the poultry industry, is being brought under control on an experimental scale, and widespread use of the sulpha drugs through proper channels is anticipated for the near future. One probable application of sulphonamides to practical control of coccidiosis is their use as agents to inhibit serious disease while young birds are being exposed to infection and thus are acquiring immunity. This is, of course, an additional measure, as those sulpha drugs possessing the pyrimidine structure are effective in checking actual outbreaks. In common with all such drugs, these sulphonamides must not



Among the more dreaded diseases prevalent among cattle is contagious abortion, also known as Bang's Disease, or brucellosis. Calfood vaccination is an aid in the control of this disease.



Litter mates; a combination of nutritional deficiencies and worm parasites made the difference in the growth and health of these two pigs.

be used promiscuously, as the effects on growth of continued dosing are not as yet clearly defined.

Canada has large regions which are deficient in certain food elements, and here the disease problem is often complicated by these predisposing or weakening deficiencies. Regions deficient in phosphorus, cobalt or iodine are particularly troublesome. Fortunately, these mineral deficiencies can be readily corrected by the use of artificial fertilizers and correctly prepared mineral mixtures.

OWING to the long period of winter, when animals are in barns and feeds are stored, there will always be a problem of deficiency of vitamins A and D, unless the use of artificial supplements is more generally adopted. One need only mention the high incidence of rickets, calf scours, winter dysentery and susceptibility to various parasitic and bacterial diseases in animals in the early spring to illustrate this point.

Insect-borne diseases become im-

portant in the summer but the new insecticides and repellents are already making inroads upon these causes of loss. It is probable that the judicious use of D.D.T. and related insecticides will reduce the incidence of disease to a marked extent. The livestock industry still awaits an efficient and economical fly repellent for use on large animals to stop the continued torment of tabanid flies.

The newer disinfectants and antiseptics, particularly the anilines, flavines and quaternary ammonium compounds, are proving to be valuable weapons in the prevention of common infections. We are becoming more and more aware of the importance of scientific experimentation, professional skill, and co-operation in our efforts to produce healthy livestock for Canada and the world. All in all, it is quite apparent that we are in the midst of an exciting period of development insofar as chemistry, veterinary science, and the animal industry are jointly concerned.

Fine Art Of Pig-Catching

THERE is hardly a farmer who has not, at one time or another, sworn to earth and high heaven that he is going out of pigs, but fast. Generally this statement is made just after some pig has escaped from his pen and the whole family has chased it wildly around the farm, never quite succeeding in catching it, until everyone's patience was exhausted.

Agricultural representatives have been demonstrating a piece of apparatus for catching pigs that is designed to do away with all this provoking chasing and grabbing. It does not bruise the hogs, it is simply made and easily handled.

It is constructed as follows: Take a six-foot length of one-inch rubber garden hose and through the hose slip six and one-half feet of stiff black wire, over one end of the wire slip a washer which must be larger in diameter than the garden hose. Fasten a small ring which will not go through the hole in the washer to the wire. The washer and ring will prevent the wire from being pulled through the hose.

At the end of the hose fasten a harness ring to the wire, making certain that it fits up snugly against the hose. In other words the wire should be nice and tight in the hose. Cut off the excess wire, if there is any.

Taking the large harness ring, slip it over the washer end of the hose, slip the ring down the hose until a loop is formed about a foot and a half in diameter.

The pig catcher is finished and ready for use.

When you wish to catch a pig in a pen or any place, hold the loop out in front of you, gripping the hose at the washer end. As the pig runs to get by

you slip the noose or loop over its head. The noose will tighten up against its neck and shoulders and you should be able to lead it anywhere. If a little persuasion is needed, grab the tail, but meanwhile still hold on to the hose, and the pig can be taken anywhere without much trouble.

This simple pig catcher should be hung in the pig pen, and whenever pigs are being moved it will save the temper and will not cause bruises on the valuable cuts of meat.

5,124 Cattle Tested For Bang's Disease

UP to October 1, a total of 5,124 cattle in the province had received the Saskatchewan government's blood testing service for Bang's disease, Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet said recently.

Government officials were responsible for examining 2,487 animals and private veterinarians 2,637.

Of the herds examined 86 were found to be infected. About 323 cattle showed a positive reaction, and 74 a suspicious reaction. Fourteen per cent of the inspected herds were infected and seven per cent of the total cattle, said Mr. Nollet.

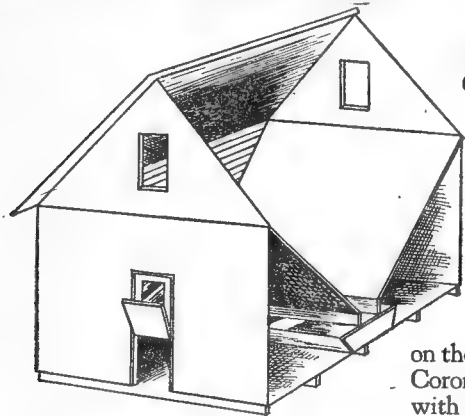
Cattle are tested at request of the owner, with fees set at \$1 per head for the first five head, and 50 cents for each additional animal in the herd.

Owing to the small number of entries listed, directors of the Central Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association decided to cancel the purebred female sale which was to have been held at Lacombe on October 29.

IDEAS

from a Neighbor's Farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



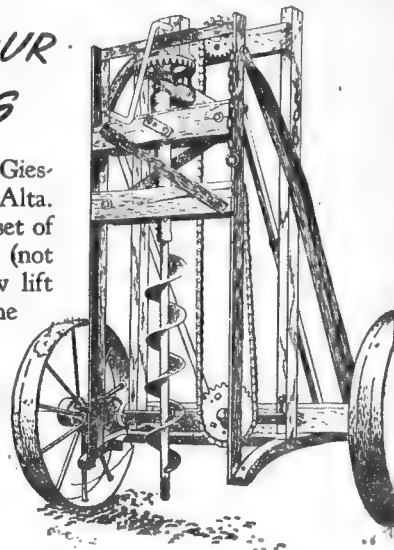
SELF SERVICE FOR PIGS, TOO!

Here is an old granary put to use for the feeding of hogs. The cut-away illustration shows construction details of the feeder as used on the farm of C. A. Stoltz, Silver Heights, Coronation, Alta. Cover the original floor with another floor for sturdiness and to protect the original floor from damage. The feed trough should be 5-in. deep, one foot wide; the width of the hopper at the bottom, where it feeds into the trough, 1½-ft. wide. A handy man can devise an adjustment to control the flow of feed by making the opening at the bottom narrower than the 5-in. trough height.

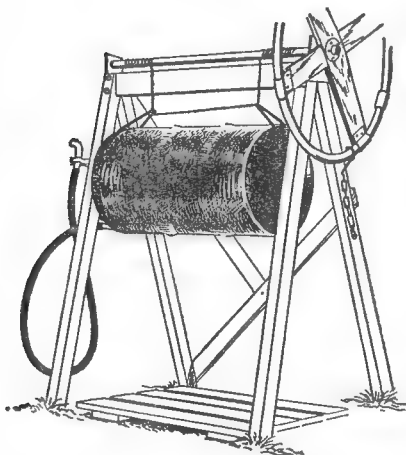
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IT DIGGS YOUR POST HOLES

No more hand digging for Giesbrecht Bros. of Swallow, Alta. This post hole auger has a set of cutting blades on the shaft (not shown) with the corkscrew lift directly above to bring up the dirt. The crank is a hand-operated control for digging to a desired depth. The rig drives from power take-off to chain drive to bevel gears to auger shaft. The brothers dig 350 holes a day with their auger.

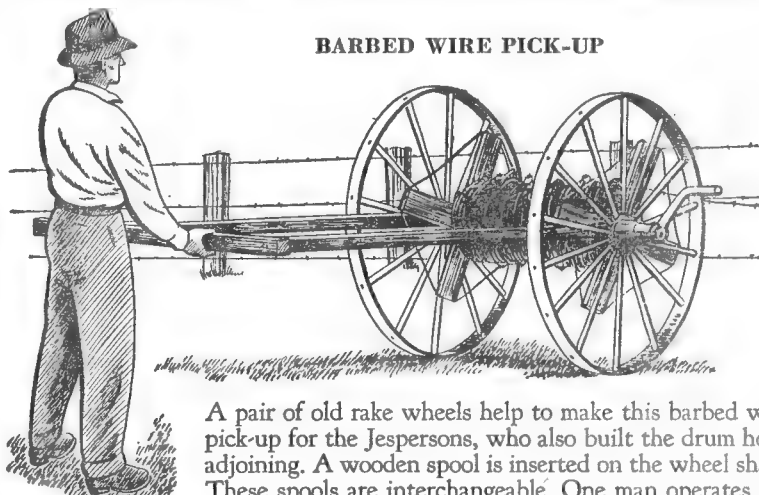


A BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMER DEVELOPS TWO REAL LABOR SAVERS



HANDY DRUM HOIST

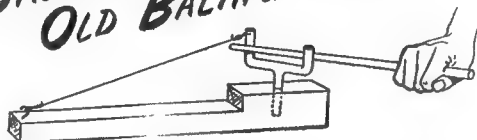
Weary of siphoning and pouring from drum to can to tractor, the Jespersen Bros. of Chilliwack, B.C., save much effort when gassing tractors by this good idea. They erected a frame of 2x4's on a stoneboat (or can be erected on or over any platform) with a 2-in. pipe across the top as a winch and a ⅝-in. cable with hooks attached. The hooks are placed to the drum—a turn of the winch and the drum is hoisted off the ground. For added convenience a hose is attached to the spigot on the drum to save another handling in gassing.



BARBED WIRE PICK-UP

A pair of old rake wheels help to make this barbed wire pick-up for the Jespersens, who also built the drum hoist adjoining. A wooden spool is inserted on the wheel shaft. These spools are interchangeable. One man operates the crank at the side; another man moves along the shafts. Total cost, about \$55. The handling of barbed wire is greatly simplified by this rig, the Jespersens say.

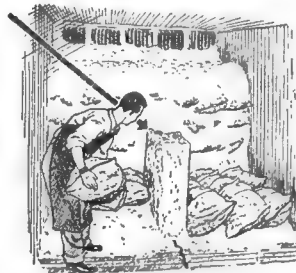
EASY WAY STRAIGHTENING OLD BALING WIRE



Taking a 9-ft. 2x4, the Mufford Bros. of Milner, B.C., nail it down anywhere handy, drive a bolt or hook through one end, strengthening the other end with a small piece of 2x4 as shown. The loop end of the baling wire is hooked over the bolt, the other end attached to a double-jointed lever. When the lever is pulled the wire is straightened out and ready to re-use or orderly storing.

A good Safeway Idea is "Channel Icing" for produce

Usual methods of preserving produce quality during long-distance shipment in reefers are by top icing and standard refrigeration. Recently a representative of Safeway's Easwest Produce Company advised a grower-shipper to try "channel icing" in addition to older methods. (Sketch here shows new "channel ice" method—cakes of ice down center of reefer). The produce—corn, in this case—arrived in tip-top condition, pleasing the grower no end. Growers always benefit when produce gets to market fresh and flavorful, for then consumers gladly buy more. Safeway food experts constantly "keep an eye out" for improved methods which can help growers and shippers.



- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs.
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly.
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes.
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses.
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption.

SAFEWAY—the neighborhood grocery stores



FLYING HOLSTEINS

These Holsteins, boarding a plane at Malton, Ontario, for Cuba and Puerto Rico, are the first cattle to leave Canada by air. Eight Holstein bull calves were despatched in this way by Hays Ltd., of Picton, Ont., and Calgary—seven went to the Cuban minister of Agriculture and the eighth to Puerto Rico. Cost of air shipment is said to be on a par with steamship rates, and the animals arrive in better condition owing to the shorter time in transit.

Fast Milking Increases Flow

IN an article in the Cream Collector and the Canadian Ayrshire Review, Everard Clarke points out the value of speedy milking of cows. He declares his father, the late Norman S. Clarke of Didsbury, insisted on a man being able to milk a cow, strain the milk and be ready for another in a space of five minutes. Dairy research men recently have found the reasons why fast milking is essential. Mr. Clarke quotes the formula of Dr. W. E. Petersen, University of Minnesota, for milking a cow correctly: "1. Establish a regular milking time and protect the cows from scares or excitement during the milking period.

"2. Stimulate the cow to give down her milk by wiping her udder with a warm, wet cloth about one minute before starting to milk.

"3. Milk as rapidly as possible — with a machine the time can be cut 2½ to 3½ minutes for most cows.

"4. If using a machine, take the machine off just as soon as the milk is removed — be careful not to let teat cups crawl up on to the slack udder. Strip with the machine by pulling the teat cups down into normal position and pressing gently on each quarter to get out the last milk."

The massage action and warmth of the wet cloth encourages the secretion of a hormone, secreted in the pituitary gland, which stimulates the "letting down" of milk. This transaction takes about one minute and that is why Dr. Petersen deems it important to start milking one minute after the udder stimulation.

Scares, unfamiliar noises, strangers in the barn, irritation of the cow or delay in milking may upset the process and reduce the let-down of milk. Further, the working time of the hormone is limited to seven minutes, hence the milk must be removed from the udder quickly after letting down begins, or much milk will be lost, the writer declares. He advises against stripping by hand when using a good modern milking machine.

Most of Canada's fish oil and meal used in agriculture comes from British Columbia reducing plants. These establishments reduce fish and fish waste to meal and oil.

'Winterize' Machinery For Storage Until Spring

A DEFINITE plan should be laid down in the early fall for "winterizing" all farm equipment. The winterizing program should start as soon as each implement has finished its season's work; while the weather is still warm enough for washing, cleaning and application of rust preventatives, and while it is still early enough to provide time for a thorough job on every piece of equipment.

The worst enemy of all farm machinery is dust and dirt. Winterizing should be preceded by a thorough cleaning of all parts of the machine. Rust and decay thrive best in the hard-to-get-at or neglected parts where dirt, straw, oil or grime absorbs and holds moisture.

The efficiency of winterizing depends upon the thoroughness of the cleaning job which precedes storage. Necessary and desirable repair or replacement items are easily observed and a list made at this time for early ordering.

Paint should be used freely and frequently on all wood or metal parts exposed to the weather. Bright wearing surfaces should be given a thorough coating of a good rust preventative. Shafts, chains, sprockets and

exposed gears should be carefully coated with rust preventative. Enclosed bearings, ball, roller or plain, should be filled with fresh grease to prevent moisture from seeping in during the storage period.

The tractor or stationary engine requires special care before storage. Cleanliness and paint and grease are important, but special attention should be given to the lubrication and cooling systems. All old oil should be drained from the crankcase and replaced with new, and the cooling system flushed with a cleaner. All drain cocks should be open, or antifreeze of adequate strength placed in the system before storage.

Just before shutting the engine or tractor down for the last time, mix up one quart of kerosene and a good breaking-in type of top oil (50-50) and feed rapidly into the engine through the carburetor air intake; shut off the engine as soon as the last of the mixture has been added. Be sure all doors are open for this operation. This will free all valves, rings and internal parts and leave them coated in good condition to withstand long storage periods.

Rubber tires on all tractors, implements or trailers should be properly inflated and the weight removed by blocking. Paint all tires with a good rubber tire preservative and, wherever possible, remove tires and store in cool, dry and darkened place.

A few hours of care at the right time will add months or years to the trouble-free life of your equipment. Expensive storage is not necessary, but cleanliness and a few precautions are essential.

...

Save Straw, Conserve Soil

THE Brandon Experimental Farm urges farmers to refrain from burning heavy straw left on combined fields, a practice all too common at the present time.

While burning may simplify the preparation of the land for a succeeding crop, it is against all principles of soil conservation and should be discouraged. Few weed seeds are destroyed by burning and fields thus denuded of cover in the autumn are subject to drifting and drying out during the winter and early spring. If burning must be done it should be delayed until just before seeding.

Modern combines are usually fitted with straw spreaders. On light or medium crop fields the refuse can be worked in with little difficulty. Second grain crops, however, frequently follow heavy crops of straw and even when this is spread a satisfactory seed bed cannot be prepared. Straw is needed on all prairie farms.

Farmers are urged to devise methods for collecting and storing straw from swaths, and the saving of straw from heavy crop fields should be accepted as good farm management. This can be done by a straw carrier or a baling device on the rear of the combine; by using a sweep and overshot to stack the straw, or by employing a pick-up baler. This latter machine is now on the market. It is expensive, but extremely efficient for hay and straw and one machine will handle the work on several farms.

1946 Barley Quality Shows Improvement

"The Crop Testing Plan" has just compiled the returns from the analyses of the barley samples which were collected at country elevators this past year, and from farmers only who were trying definitely to produce malting barley, reports H. G. L. Strange, director of the plan. Feed barleys were not included in the test. The returns show that 58% classified as "A" which means that the crops represented by these samples were pure enough to be used for seed; 19% classified as "B" which means they contained some admixtures, and 23% classified as "C" and "mixtures of varieties" which means that they were quite bad and unsuitable for seed. These results, however, are an improvement over previous years. In 1945, 25% were "mixtures" and in 1944, 34% were "mixtures". The "A" classification in 1946 was higher than ever before.

A return has been received from similar "Crop Testing Plan" work on barley done in England last year, which reveals that 30% of the crops tested there consisted of "mixtures". This indicates that while our malting barley in Canada is truer to variety than it is in England, yet there is still considerable room for improvement in Canada, hence for the use of better seed, preferably Registered or Certified.

...

MARKET FOR WINNIPEG

A joint report of the Manitoba and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, released by Hon. D. L. Campbell, recommends the establishment in Winnipeg of a centrally located growers' market for fruits and vegetables. Also recommended are adequate packing and storage facilities adjacent to the proposed market.

...

I. A. Coles has been appointed to the position of livestock supervisor for Alberta.

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your
Livestock and Poultry

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RELATED TROUBLES



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Write for free booklet, "The Place of Iodine in the Nutrition of Farm Animals."

Iodine

Educational Bureau, Inc.

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Finish Turkeys In Time For The Christmas Trade

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Now is the time for turkey producers to begin to consider the Christmas market, recognized in Canada as the best time of the year to market turkeys. Turkeys which were hatched early in May have reached market development by the fall months and should be finished and sold for the Christmas trade. There is usually a demand for birds of varying sizes for family reunions and as the size of turkeys may vary all the way from eight to twenty-five pounds, depending on the breed and sex, the dressed turkey can accommodate a family of almost any size.

The term fattening is applied to the finishing or conditioning of poultry for market and yet the consumer does not buy a dressed bird because of the fat it contains. The ideal dressed bird is one with an abundance of flesh and a little fat, yet with enough fat to cook the bird to get the best result. Excess fat simply roasts out and is the expensive part of the turkey. How then can turkeys be conditioned for the Christmas trade so that they will possess a maximum of flesh and a little fat?

THE answer is in the method of feeding on the modern turkey farm. The practice of rearing turkeys has changed considerably during the last ten years. Turkey growers of today are confining the growing birds to limited quarters, on wire or on range, and keeping proper feeds constantly before them, so that the poult or growing turkey is in good flesh at all times, does not have to wander far and wide to find food enough for its daily needs, and uses the food which has been supplied to grow frame and muscle.

Young turkeys are usually started on turkey starter mash for six to eight weeks then changed to turkey growing mash and mixed grain until market age. The mash and grain should be fed in separate feed hoppers.

VARIETY always aids in inducing the turkeys to increase the intake of feed. Moist mashes are palatable and if fed in the middle of the day in limited supply aid in promoting increased consumption. The growing mash which is being fed the turkeys should be moistened with skim milk if available for each feeding. Water can also be used if milk cannot be obtained. So as to keep the birds with good appetites, they should be fed slightly less than they will clean up at each feeding.

About three weeks before the birds are to be killed for market they should be given a light feed of whole corn or barley just before they go to roost at night. Make sure the grain is

dry and free from mouldiness. New grain should be fed sparingly at first and particularly so unless it has been well ripened. As the weather becomes colder the intake of food will increase and the amount of grain can also be increased for the evening feeding. Water, grit and shell should be before the birds at all times.

Prospects for a ready market for turkeys this year are good, particularly for well finished birds.

...

Co-ops Handle Big Business

CO-OPERATIVE commercial organizations in Canada in 1945 totalled 1824, with 739,000 shareholders, according to the 14th annual survey of co-operatives prepared by the economics division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Of the total value of business done by these organizations, \$585,650,000, more than \$500,000,000 was done in the sale of farm products. Among these the largest item was in grains and seeds, \$268,922,000. Business in livestock marketing totalled \$88 millions, and in dairy products \$60.9 millions.

About 46 per cent of the grain marketed in the four western provinces was channelled through the four large grain co-operatives listed in the survey. Co-operatives handled 17 per cent of all dairy products marketed in the 1944-45 marketing period. Livestock co-operatives handled 17 per cent of all livestock marketed, eggs and poultry 12 per cent of the total, wool 47 per cent, fruits and vegetables 27 per cent, honey 21 per cent, maple products 36 per cent, tobacco 89 per cent, and grains and seeds 46 per cent.

SALES of farm products by co-operatives had increased from \$144.9 millions in 1936 to \$500 millions in 1945. Of the marketing associations handling farm products, 552 are in dairy products, 264 in livestock, 234 in eggs and poultry, 173 in fruits and vegetables, 90 in grain and seeds, 10 in wool, 6 in tobacco, 5 in lumber and wood, 3 in maple products, 4 in honey, 2 in fur, and 30 miscellaneous.

Quebec had the largest number of co-operative marketing associations with 589, and Saskatchewan is second with 496. Ontario had 256, Alberta 146, Manitoba 95, British Columbia 87, Nova Scotia 83, New Brunswick 41, Prince Edward Island 25, and there are six inter-provincial bodies.

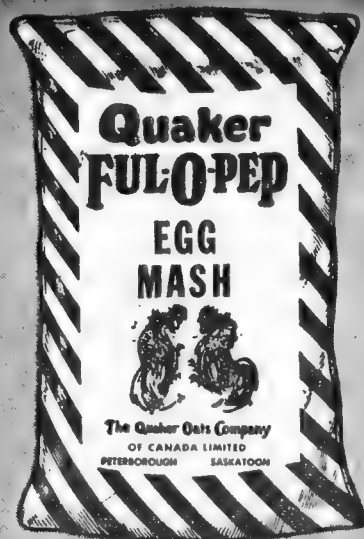
SEVEN YEARS OF PRODUCER SUBSIDIES

SUBSIDIES paid out to farm producers during the seven years from 1939 to 1945 inclusive, totalled \$410,512,000 according to a revised survey recently completed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Largest single amount was for wheat acreage reduction, \$86 millions. Second in size was the total of \$70 millions for the butterfat subsidy, over the seven years. Third largest item was the feed freight assistance plan, totalling \$58.8 millions in the seven years.

Following are totals grouped in rough classification:

Prairie Farm Assistance, etc.	\$148,452,000
Dairy Industry Items	130,860,000
Livestock Products (including hog premiums, etc.)	29,189,000
Feed Assistance Programs	78,878,000
Fertilizer Programs	3,206,000
Seeds Programs, etc.	771,000
Fruits, etc. (including apple marketing agreements, etc.)	19,156,000

\$410,512,000



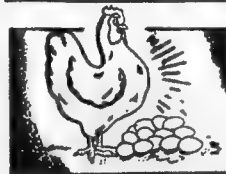
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General Delivery,
Calgary, Alberta.

My twenty years in the poultry game has taught me the importance of feeding high quality feeds. Last winter I started feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and egg production jumped from about 30% to 60% in a short time. I also fed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Poultry Feed and noticed a marked improvement in the general condition of my flock.

Frank Sanderson

FUL-O-PEP's High Quality makes friends



Poultrymen Across Canada endorse Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds for quality and results. They find that Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash maintains flock in excellent health . . . produces more eggs at a lower feed cost. Proven as tops for production and economy, more poultrymen daily are asking for Ful-O-Pep.

Lower Feed Costs—Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains extra feeding values and when fed according to the Ful-O-Pep Plan less Mash is required. More grain, especially oats, may be safely fed and still maintain peak egg production and good flock condition.

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FUL-O-PEP - The Feed of Champions

Forests of Rockies a Heritage of Wealth

East Slopes Watershed Must be Safeguarded as Source of Power and Irrigation Linked With Development of Agriculture and Industry Throughout the Prairie Provinces.

THE fact that an organization as important as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has considered it advisable to devote a whole day of its sessions to the subject of forestry is very heartening to me. It indicates an increasing awareness in the minds of the business men of this country of the part that this great natural resource plays and must play in the economy of our country.

The war has shown in increasing measure the degree to which our civilization is dependent on wood. Our forest resources and the immense forest industries they support have been important cornerstones in building up a war effort which has been acclaimed by the United Nations. With over 58 per cent of the total land area in the nine provinces of Canada best suitable for timber growing, we must look to our forest heritage to play a great part also in the building of a better and more prosperous Canada in peacetime.

We may expect too that the scenic values of our forests and the wild life they contain and nurture will bring back an ever increasing flood of visitors to our land. I merely mention these facts in passing because, while I have been

OF CONSIDERABLE interest at the present time in connection with irrigation and power developments is the accompanying thoughtful article. It is a resume of an address delivered before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in Toronto, by Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., for many years Deputy Minister of the federal Department of Mines and Resources. The article has been reprinted and distributed through the courtesy of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

a large extent into electric power, is capable of preserving as high a standard of living as can be found anywhere in the world. Moreover, its development can be rapidly expanded when required.

Water power depends for its existence on three main factors, namely: precipitation, elevation, and uniformity of flow. Canada is fortunate because it is situated in the north temperate zone where precipitation is plentiful and fairly uniform throughout the entire year. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated because without abundant precipitation there can be little water power development.

The second essential feature is elevation. In the East, Canada has the Laurentian plateau, a vast area of moderate elevations with the huge storage basins of the Great Lakes, together with innumerable other lakes both large and small. In the West are the Rocky Mountains and coast ranges which with inland lakes offer opportunities for high-head power developments.

WATER power and electric energy derived therefrom, however, demands that the flow of water be maintained at a more or less constant level. To make the best use of available power, dams must be built and reservoirs created to ensure satisfactory water supplies throughout the year. But even with all of these steps there remains the great natural means of regulation provided by the forest cover. It follows, therefore, that the protection and maintenance of such forest cover is a prime essential for the regulation of stream flow.

In broad continental valleys the forests supply with large amounts of moisture the prevailing winds which pass over them. Thus larger volumes of moisture will be carried into the interior of the continent and be deposited as rain in the upper watersheds of rivers. The destruction of such forests would adversely affect the climate of the drier regions in the interior. However, disregarding the effect of the forest on climate and the total available streamflow, it is its role as a huge storage reservoir and as a brake upon the descent of water to lower levels that is the most important.

THE forest floor is a unique complex which is built up over a long period of time. The essential features of a forest soil are a top covering of leaves and debris which acts not only as a huge sponge but as a filter to prevent soil channels from becoming blocked. Underneath this mat is the forest soil proper. This may be of various kinds depending upon its origin but it is universally characterized by a network of channels caused by old roots, earthworms, earth fauna, etc., which penetrate to the loosely compacted or disintegrated mineral soil below. This porosity is the most valuable feature of the forest soil. It takes generations of trees to construct and must be main-

tained in optimum condition if it is to serve most efficiently as a water conservator.

Rain water after reaching the forest floor is at first absorbed by the upper layer of leaves and undecomposed litter. Gradually the water penetrates to the mineral soil below and by means of the network of channels percolates to the lower levels, until it strikes bed rock or an impenetrable layer of hardpan or clay. Here it joins the ground water. This ground water slowly flows underneath the soil to lower levels, feeding springs and rivers at a fairly uniform rate throughout the year.

These are the essential features of the forest floor, a gift from nature which cannot be imitated. When the forest is cleared or burned, this complex soil structure is broken down. Farming itself destroys it, since both the upper sponge filter is removed and the lower network of channels is broken and filled. Fire in the forest is even more harmful. All the invaluable vegetable material is burned, the mineral soil is baked, and the intricate maze of percolation channels is destroyed. Every subsequent rain compacts and washes the soil and the water is forced to run off the top, carrying with it a great load of mineral soil.

The trees themselves in the forest, independent of the forest soil, have a major effect upon rapidity of run off. In Canada a large part of the total precipitation falls as snow during several months of the year. Temperature then is one of the controlling factors in influencing the rate of discharge of our main rivers. Water is stored as snow. But in this feature there is the potential danger that sudden increase in temperature may cause an undue amount of water to become available in a short period and result in floods. The forest cover provides an umbrella which permits the snow to melt at a rate which the floor can more readily absorb.

CLOSELY connected with the relatively high temperature of the forest soil is another important feature which is often overlooked, namely, that the ground water, which feeds the streams, continues to flow throughout the winter. This keeps up the normal winter water stages in the streams and in the storage dams under the ice. In our northern climate where new precipitation is locked up in the form of ice and snow for four or five months of the year, this is most important. It enables the continued production of hydro-electric power during the late winter. If the flow of underground water were to cease during the winter, the water level of the main rivers would fall to a critical stage. Also, such a stoppage would increase greatly the total amount of water in the spring thaw and thus augment flood conditions.

The forest offers yet again another controlling feature in the rate at which water reaches the lower levels. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the amount of water which the forest cover saves to the soil by reducing surface run-off and changing it to underground seepage is from 20 per cent in forests at low altitude, where rains are not heavy and the soil is less subject to freezing, to 50 per cent in the mountain forests. Measurements in the Vosges Mountains in France show that the surface run off from wooded slopes is only about one-half as much as that from deforested slopes, while from the

(Continued on page 25)

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Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

End of The Farm Strike

THERE will be general relief at the conclusion of the strike. It was a difficult time for some farmers. Some of them were not sympathetic to strike action, but they did not wish to antagonize their neighbors who were, so they went along. The withholding of cream and eggs and livestock from the market meant a considerable financial loss to many farmers, but they stuck to their guns. There were some hard words between neighbors and between farm and town folk, but with the end of the strike it should not take long for the former friendly relations to be restored.

Alberta farmers have demonstrated that they are willing to sacrifice their own immediate interests to support their fellow farmers. They have shown their ability to organize and conduct a province-wide farm strike. They have thrown up some new aggressive leaders, in many cases young men. They have felt their own power. All these discoveries are important not only to the farmers but to the rest of us who are dependent on the farmers for our living, a fact which sometimes town people may overlook. There can be only one foundation for prosperity in this country—adequate, stable prices for farm produce. If the strike has helped to achieve that condition, it has been of value, but all of us will hope that such action will not be necessary again. — *Red Deer Advocate.*

Approves Wheat Deal

THERE is one point in that series of keen questions put forward in the September issue, by Otto Bisle, Cluny, Alta., with which this reader disagrees: "The farmer has to turn the wheat over to the government and let them sell it below market price, then wait three years before he gets his money."

In my opinion that is a faulty assertion on at least two counts: (a) There is no true "market price" for world wheat—although friend Otto apparently has his eyes directed to the U.S. market—and it seems worth pointing out that Uncle Sam is, wisely, not pressing his grain on the world market (at U.S. valuations) for obvious reasons; and (b) It seems only fair to state that the grower gets between 85 and 90 per cent of his wheat "money" when he delivers his grain at the primary market—i. e., he gets paid in cash, with the exception of his participation certificates, representing his continuing interest in the orderly marketing of his wheat.

The decision to hold these latter payments until 1950 seems to me to be no hardship now, but may be a veritable cereal "anchor to windward" then. On the other hand, it is difficult to see just why it was decided to include the 1946 certificates in that reserve pool. Your correspondent's reaction indicates that, in this respect, the policy-makers slightly overshot the mark. Or is that extra "retroactive" dime per bushel for the current crop meant to balance valuations?

Otherwise, and as a first real step toward an international wheat agreement (one that will work!), the new contract with Britain looks good to me. — *Walter P. Davison, Toronto, Ont.*

United States Meat Problem

PRICE CONTROL is now substantially ended in the U.S., and it is quite incredible that it should be revived effectively. So far price rises have not been of the true inflationary type. In one line after another, prices seem to reach a ceiling, and in some cases they begin to decline. Everything now depends on whether labor will follow those leaders who urge a period of increased production, and time for prices to stabilize, or those who would force prices higher, by vain attempts to make wages occupy a relationship to prices which would bring production to an end, or produce an inflationary panic.

The meat situation is, of course, the most immediately serious one in the U.S. Despite rumors of hoarding, the fact is that the U.S. is now very short of meat supplies, and that it will take months for these to be rebuilt, now that price control has been abolished. The shortage of meat is a direct consequence of the inept system of trying to keep meat prices below corresponding grain prices, but leftists will continue to argue that this is not so, and that the shortage has resulted from some conspiracy to keep meat off the market.—*Fort Erie Letter Review.*

For Freer World Trade

MR. HUGH DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer for the British Labor Government on September 24 informed a press conference at Ottawa that Britain was anxious to get multi-lateral world trading established at the earliest possible moment. He believed, he said, in much freer world trade.

On August 15th, before the Paris Peace Conference, the Honorable Mr. Alexander, one of Britain's official delegates to that Conference, stated the firm opposition of the British Government to bi-lateral trading between individual countries, which, he said, was restrictive in nature. Here Mr. Alexander, too, expressed himself in favor of multi-lateral trading and freer international trade.

This is all mighty good news for our prairie farmers to hear, for the simple cold fact is that there does not exist anywhere in the world a group of three million people, living and working in one farming area, who depend so much for their prosperity on freer international trade as do our prairie people, or who stand to be harmed so much by these vicious bi-lateral trade agreements. We can hope, therefore, that the bi-lateral trade agreements which Britain has already made are merely temporary expedients, and that they will be abrogated as soon as freer international trade can be set up in this sad, complex, worried economic world. In the meantime, Canada could well set an example by lowering her own tariffs against British and foreign goods. — *H. G. L. Strange, Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.*

Wage increases of 10 cents an hour, retroactive to June 1, for 17,000 trainmen of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways were authorized on October 18. Certain other C.P.R. employees were also granted the 10-cent increases.



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Machinery Increases Production of Food and Improves Human Living

FOR thousands of years mankind was hungry and famine was common, but today food is plentiful wherever men enjoy individual freedom and farmers use modern farm machinery, it was recently pointed out by F. A. Wirt, advertising manager of the J. I. Case Company. Not only has food become plentiful, but a multitude of other things which contribute to good living have become so common that we take them for granted.

However, "opposition to progress, especially in adoption of new machines and new methods," we always have with us," the speaker declared, "unthinking and unknowing individuals at different times have severely criticized men working on machine developments in transportation and industry, as well as in agriculture. Not content with saying machines wouldn't work, such critics frequently resorted to destruction."

"Opposition to progress sometimes takes the form of oppressive government enactments," Mr. Wirt stated. "Legislation is introduced and passed to obtain objectives which, on the face of it seem worthwhile, but afterwards we discover to our surprise and dismay that the actual effect of the legislation is just opposite of what we originally were led to believe." He cited examples of legislation in United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and France which is curbing the independence of farmers, labor and industry.

After a plea for the protection of the individual liberties of all groups of people, so that progress in improving human living conditions could continue, Mr. Wirt concluded, "for food there must be farm machinery. For abundance, there must be individual freedom!"

George T. Ady Heads Cardston Feeders

AT the annual meeting of the Cardston, Alta., Feeders' Association it was reported that cattle and sheep to the value of over \$100,000 were handled during the past feeding season at an advantage to the feeders. The following officers were elected: George T. Ady, president; Wm. Blackmore, vice-president; H. J. Blackmore, supervisor; H. H. Oliver, secretary-treasurer; directors: Charlie Caldwell, Wm. Shaffer, Wallace Hansen, Harold Jensen and H. J. Blackmore.

SPECIAL 12-DAY DEER SEASON

A special deer season, extending from November 11 to November 23, will again be open this year for Saskatchewan hunters, E. L. Paynter, game commissioner, has announced.

Hunting will take place in that section of the province south of township 33 and east of the third meridian. A special license will be required, and one deer of either sex may be taken.

"Decision to open the short season is based on reports by municipalities, departmental field officers and other sources, which indicate there is a fair supply of Virginia white-tail deer in that part of the province," said Mr. Paynter.

"There will probably be more hunters in the field this year, and they are being asked to be very careful to identify the target and to avoid discharging firearms in the direction of farm yards, towns or travelled roads lying within range."



ARTHUR M. SMITH, who is the newly appointed general manager of the Alberta Seed Growers which has headquarters in Edmonton, a central plant at Camrose and several branch plants or warehouses in the province for the handling of forage seed. A grower of registered seed for the past 21 years at his Wembley farm, Mr. Smith has long been associated with the organization and last November moved to Edmonton. A native of Ontario, he went through Edmonton in 1910 over the old Edson trail to homestead in the north. He raised several kinds of registered seed and cereals on his farm this season.

Night Raiders Steal Poultry

AN epidemic of poultry stealing in several areas is reported by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, which has issued a warning to farmers in this connection. The rustling was described as an extensive affair involving night attacks on farmyards by prowlers with speeding trucks. A government spokesman in Edmonton estimated that prairie farmers would lose "several thousand" birds to the night raiders this summer and fall.

No evidence of large scale poultry rustling has been discovered in Southern Alberta, officials at headquarters of the Lethbridge subdivision of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said.

The Alberta government has, however, advised farmers to take every possible precaution against the night raiders. They suggest that farmers should not permit strangers to look over the farm premises, and they should ask any potential poultry buyers to show their licenses. Any failing to show a license should be reported to the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment at once.

Beef Cattle Trailed Down Alaska Highway

THE Alaska Highway is serving as a marketing route for cattle from the Peace River block in B.C. A lot of 200 head passed through Fort St. John in mid-October. They had been herded from the upper reaches of Halfway River, about 65 miles away. They had come part way over the Alaska Highway and would continue another 50 miles via the highway to railhead at Dawson Creek. They travelled about 15 miles a day. About 1,000 head of cattle were reported to be on the ranges near Halfway River and it was expected many more would be herded out to markets on the Alaska Highway route.

"Sons of Pioneers" Radio Show Starts Monday, Nov. 4

TO mark its 40th anniversary of service to the West, United Grain Growers Limited will present an exclusive, top-notch radio show, "The Sons of the Pioneers", as a special winter entertainment feature for its customers and friends.

Beginning Monday, Nov. 4, the music of the "Sons of the Pioneers" will be released three times a week over eight Western Canadian radio stations in behalf of United Grain Growers elevator agents in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Selection of this show was made on an exclusive basis only after careful surveys of the listening-preference of prairie radio owners, and the management of United Grain Growers Limited feels that a program that can truly be called the "favorite of the airways" has been chosen for presentation.

The music of the "Sons of the Pioneers" is typically Western in presentation, although the program will include, as well as Western songs, spirituals, sentimental ballads, folk songs, and novelty arrangements. Many of the featured selections are compositions of the "Sons of the Pioneers" themselves.

The group is under the direction of Bob Nolan, a Canadian who, with the Sons of the Pioneers, has appeared in numerous motion pictures and has been featured on network radio programs in both Canada and the United States.

The new U.G.G. program can be heard over these stations at the following times: Calgary, CFCN each Mon., Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.; Edmonton, CFRN, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 p.m.; Grande Prairie, CFGP, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:15 p.m.

Regina, CKRM, each Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 7:45 p.m.; Yorkton, CJGX, each Monday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 p.m., C.S.T.; Prince Albert, CKBI, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:15 p.m.; Winnipeg, CJOB, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p.m., and Brandon, CKX, each Monday and Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. and each Friday at 7:15 p.m.

Calgary Horses Win At Brandon Show

GAY LAD, owned by H. L. Phillips of Calgary and ridden by Audrey Gardner, took first honors in the knock-down-and-out stakes as well as first place among the heavyweight hunters and second in the ladies' hunters class at the Brandon Lions' Club first annual light horse show held in mid-October.

A. H. Mayland's Huntsman, also ridden by Miss Gardner, carried off first prizes as lightweight hunter and ladies' hunter. Big Red, owned and ridden by Miss Joy Patterson of Calgary placed fourth in the knock-down-and-out event, and split first in the saddle class with Buster, owned and ridden by Gordon Williamson of Brandon, while Miss Patterson's Madame Chiang showed second in the open performance class under saddle, over 15.2 hands.

Meadow Nancy, owned by Dr. Sauer of Regina, and Senator Claghorn, owned by W. J. Childs, Regina, placed first and second respectively in the saddle horse over 15.2 hands class. In the class for mares or geldings 15.2 hands or under, Roll Along, owned by Dr. W. S. Quint of Calgary, was awarded first prize.

High Objective Set For Canada's Swine Industry

CERTAIN countries seem to be endowed with particular climatic and other conditions which give them definite advantages over other countries in the production and marketing of special agricultural products, says an Eastern writer. Argentina and Australia have peculiar advantages for the low cost production of cattle and beef. Australia and New Zealand can produce butter and certain other dairy products much cheaper than can Canada. But Canada has very definite advantages in the production of:

- (a) Cereal and coarse grains
- (b) Hogs and bacon
- (c) Poultry and poultry products.

It is hardly likely that when world trade conditions return to normal Canada could compete with Argentina and Australia in the export of beef to the United Kingdom market, or in the canning of meats for the world market. Nor could Canada produce high quality butter at the same low cost as Australia and New Zealand. But Canada can and does produce huge crops of cereal and coarse grains, especially in the Western provinces.

These grains are the first requisite to the production of high-class hogs and bacon. It has been amply demonstrated that few countries can produce hogs of equal quality at a lower cost than Canada. With a modern packing industry and exporting plants across the Dominion, Canada has all the requisites for a bacon industry which could successfully compete with any other world country. It would seem wise then, to plan to carefully develop and maintain this industry which is natural to Canada.

THE history of the industry in Canada, which had its start nearly 80 years ago, has been marked by somewhat slow development. Reaching a new peak during the first World War, quality of animals perhaps was sacrificed to quantity production. The developments following that war caused Canadian producers to take stock of their position and it was decided at that time that quality production must be the keynote. From that time, 1922, progress has been steady if somewhat slow, until just prior to the second World War.

Handicapped by short crops during the middle 30's, progress was slowly being made towards the goal of 280,000,000 lbs. of bacon annually, set up as the Canadian quota in the United Kingdom market by the "Ottawa Agreements." Exports of bacon immediately preceding the last war were:

1936	174,493,000 lbs.
1937	219,141,500 "
1938	178,494,000 "
1939	195,031,000 "

With heavy crops safely harvested in Western Canada in 1938 and 1939, and markets for cash grains limited and delivery facilities badly overloaded, Canadian farmers, and especially those in Western Canada, turned their attention to hog production.

FORTUNATELY through the above circumstances Canada was in a good position to meet the urgent demands for bacon for Britain once the second World War started. Exports rose each year and by 1942-43 Canada was supplying more than 80% of the bacon imported into the United Kingdom. Wartime exports of bacon and pork were as follows:

1940	353,309,000 lbs.
1941	482,526,000 "

1942	537,923,000 lbs.
1943	588,064,000 "
1944	718,465,000 "
1945	462,687,000 "

It is estimated that a volume of 400,000,000 lbs. of bacon of high quality and uniform selection, marketed uniformly throughout the year, would ensure a prominent, if not pre-eminent, place for Canada in the British bacon market. This would mean weekly shipments averaging about 7,750,000 lbs. throughout the year.

To produce this amount of good quality bacon would mean the weekly marketing, for export alone, of some 65,000 hogs weekly or nearly 3,500,000 hogs per year. To this must be added the hogs required for domestic use in Canada, about another 3,500,000 head. Therefore, to secure the export program recommended, hog production must be about:

For Export Market ---3,500,000 head
For Domestic Market ---3,500,000 head
Total Hogs Required---7,000,000 head

Due to conditions already noted some of the western provinces contributed a much heavier percentage share of the total marketings in 1944 than ever before; for instance the Saskatchewan marketings were exceedingly heavy for that province and could not be expected to continue at similar levels proportionately. On the other hand, Quebec's 1944 marketings do not represent anything like its potential possibilities. In 1945 hog production across Canada decreased materially, but much more in some provinces than in others.

While it is an axiom that hogs may be produced the cheapest where the feed is grown, it is also axiomatic that feed grains need proper balancing with protein concentrates for the production of high quality bacon hogs. Dairy by-products are one of the cheapest and best sources of such protein feeds, and dairying localities naturally lend themselves to the production of high-quality pork.

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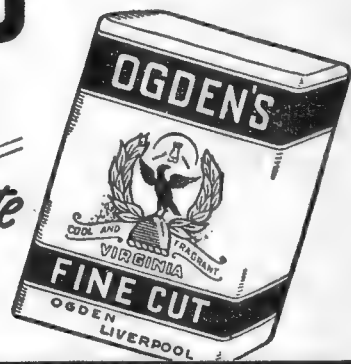
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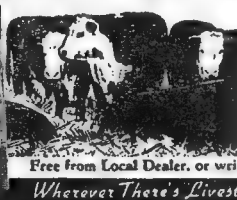
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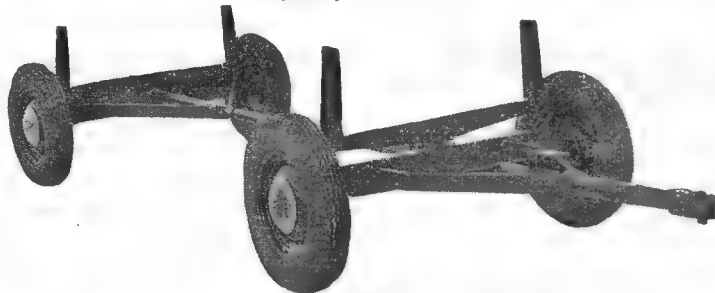
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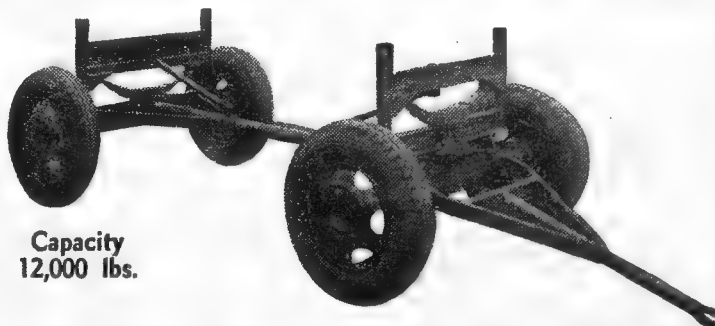
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TREASURY BRANCH

News Items Of Interest

PROGRESSIVE Conservative candidates won the by-elections in both Toronto-Parkdale and Portage La Prairie on October 21. That party had previously held the Toronto seat, while the Liberals had held Portage. In both by-elections, Liberal and C.C.F. candidates ran second and third, respectively.

As a result of these ballots and of the death on October 20 of P. J. A. Cardin, Independent member for Richelieu-Vercheres, Quebec, the Liberals now hold 125 seats in the 245-member House. This is the slimmest over-all majority any government has held since the short parliament of 1925-26.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan farm delivery strike was "indefinitely suspended" on October 6, just one month after its commencement. The decision to suspend the strike came after a joint Alberta Farmers' Union-United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, delegation wired from Ottawa, "the government and their representatives are very co-operative in their attitude." Any further action will be discussed at the A.F.U. convention to be held in Edmonton early in December.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has been unable to obtain from the Dominion government a new lease on a huge grain elevator in Vancouver which it had leased continuously since 1927. The Pool now will have only one elevator in operation at Vancouver. Last July another huge elevator in that city reverted back to the Dominion from the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. and now is idle.

Threatened strikes in the Canadian meat-packing industry were averted early in October. The union obtained agreements with the three major packing companies for increased wages of 10 cents an hour.

Several wage disputes were settled during October. The steel strike in Canada ended on October 3 when 12,000 strikers resumed work for wage increases of 13 cents an hour. It was estimated it would take 1½ years before the increases in wages would make up for the wages lost during the 80-day strike. In the case of the "Dosco" steel plant at Sydney, N.S., an increased Dominion subsidy was necessary to offset the increased wages.

The 115-day strike of a large group of rubber workers ended in October with an increase of 16 cents an hour compared with the 20 cents asked when the strike began. Return to work of a few hundred employees in a soda ash plant was expected to improve the soap supply.

Several smaller strikes were also settled, but there were still a number of strikes in effect.

All 39 passengers were killed when an American Overseas Airlines "Sky-master" plane crashed into a hill near Stephenville, Newfoundland. This was the worst disaster in the history of American commercial aviation and Newfoundland's second air tragedy within three weeks. A third air tragedy in Newfoundland, early in October, caused the death of one and injury of two passengers in the crash of a Norseman plane.

Will Remove Flour Subsidy

THE 30-cent subsidy paid by farmers to Canadian flour mills will be removed "at the earliest possible date", federal Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner has declared. However, he said he could not give any date at which the removal would be possible as that would depend upon matters to which agriculture, trade and commerce and the prices board would have to give consideration.

The Canadian Wheat Board sells wheat to Britain at \$1.55 a bushel, but charges Canadian millers only \$1.25 a bushel for wheat consumed by human beings within Canada. This price difference is the 30-cent subsidy referred to. The federal government further subsidizes the millers to the extent of about 47½ cents a bushel but that comes out of general revenue. All farm organizations have insisted that the farmers should not have to pay the first 30 cents subsidy. If a subsidy is necessary to provide Canadians with cheap bread, they argue, all taxpayers should stand the cost. Removal of the 30-cent subsidy would mean an extra \$15 million revenue annually to Canadian wheat growers.

Alaska voted strongly in favor of statehood, in a referendum conducted in October.

Ten condemned Nazi leaders were hanged October 16, but Herman Goering cheated the noose by swallowing poison.

A. C. Mynarski of Winnipeg, R.C.A.F. airgunner, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest award.

SIR JOHN ORR, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, has declared we will have another war in seven or eight years unless the nations reach a food agreement providing good health standards for the world.

The Saskatchewan education tax has been eliminated on all purchases of foodstuffs. At the same time a hospitalization plan went into effect. Everyone in the province pays \$5 per year—with a limit of \$30 for one family — and is guaranteed free basic hospital care. Doctors' bills are not covered.

Donald Sherman Staley was found guilty of the July 24 murder of six-year-old Donnie Goss in Calgary and was sentenced to hang December 18. The sentence will be appealed.

British food ministry officials said it was unlikely that Britain would resell Canadian wheat, which she will buy under contract during the next two years at prices which have been 30 per cent less than current market rates. The officials pointed out that during the first two years Britain probably will require all the grain she obtains under the contract. During the following two years, any resale might involve a loss to Britain, as normal world supplies probably will have resulted in lower world prices for wheat by that time, the officials said.

The Alberta schools of agriculture at Vermilion and Olds opened for the 1946-47 term in October. Registration was 225 at Vermilion and 200 at Olds, with a further 200 applicants having to be refused.

Increases in the price of coal produced in Alberta and British Columbia mines have been granted by the prices board following increased wages to the mine workers. The increases varied with different sizes of coal, but the general average increase at the mine was \$1 per ton.

Fred Tebo, 65, cattle buyer of the Donalds and Meeting Creek districts in Alberta, was found dead of heart failure near the stockyards at Meeting Creek.

Important Dates On The Calendar

Nov. 5 — Calgary — Annual meeting United Grain Growers Ltd.

Nov. 7 - 8 — Camrose, Alta. — annual sale of purebred bulls and females.

Nov. 12 - 14 — Calgary — Alberta Fur Breeders' Show.

Nov. 12 - 20 — Toronto — Royal Winter Fair.

Nov. 29 - Dec. 8 — Chicago — International Grain and Livestock shows.

Dec. 3 - 5 — Moose Jaw — Live and dressed poultry show and All-Canada Turkey Show.

Dec. 10 - 12 — Calgary — Alberta Poultry Show.

Feed, Fodder Branch Organized In Sask.

A NEW division of the agriculture department, the feed and fodder branch, has been set up to promote the Saskatchewan government's feed conservation program. J. R. Bunn, B.Sc., formerly with the agricultural representative service, is manager.

The new branch will act as an agent for the purchase of feed and fodder from municipalities in surplus areas and will sell at cost to municipalities in deficiency districts. It will promote feed conservation among farmers to provide extra supplies for drought years. It also will supply municipalities with storage bins for feed and fodder, and put up hay for the government for later use.

This announcement coincided with the news that the agricultural representative service of the department was now almost fully organized, with 36 men in the field. W. H. Horner, B.S.A., M.S.A., was recently named assistant to the director of the service. He replaced C. M. Learnmouth, B.S.A., who was promoted to acting executive assistant to the deputy minister. Two more district representatives have also been appointed: O. R. Mooney, B.S.A., who will be stationed at Tessier, and A. A. Kirk, B.S.A., M.S.A., who will be at Kerrobert.

Innisfail Herefords Go to P.E.I. Herds

At the first auction held by the Innisfail Hereford Breeders, on October 12, 42 head averaged \$250. Top price was \$420 paid by Parsonage and Holmes for W. J. Edgar's yearling heifer, Miss Perfect Domino L.R.D. Mr. Edgar donated this sum to Innisfail's projected war memorial arena. L. W. Roper, Charlottetown, purchasing agent for the Prince Edward Island government, bought six heifers for shipment to his home province.



CASH MONEY

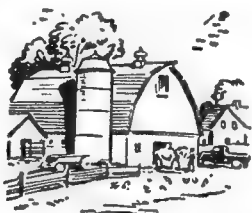
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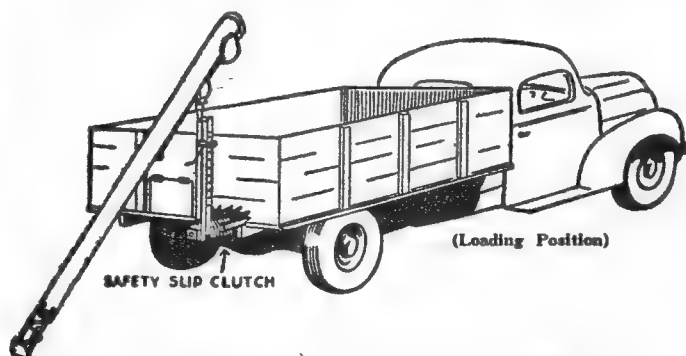
Your bank advances credit also to help farmers plant, cultivate and harvest crops of all kinds, to buy and raise livestock. Banking service is something like the good oil in fine machinery, you never notice it. But it is a prime factor in your prosperity... in the Canadian way of life.



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HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

Prices, Quality Continue High At Community Auctions

GOOD quality cattle are reported from most of the sales held this fall by Community Auction Sales Association Ltd. Prices continue very satisfactory. The association, which has its head office at Pincher Creek, annually disposes of thousands of head of cattle for its members at points throughout Southern Alberta. Summaries of some of the sales conducted by Auctioneers Ball and Cooper in late September and in October are as follows:

PARK BEND, Sept. 26 and 27:— 1,038 cattle brought a total of \$112,671—or an average of \$108 per head. Although there were about 200 fewer cattle sold than a year ago, the total price realized was some \$2,000 more than in 1945.

MACLEOD, Sept. 28:— 365 head were disposed of at this sale, which had been postponed from Sept. 13 because of the farm strike. Prices were \$1.50 to \$2 higher than at the 1945 sale; quality was good, although the cattle were less fleshy than the year before. Top steers brought \$12.90; feeders, \$11.90; cows, heifers and other cattle below top grade, \$10 per cwt.

LUNDBRECK, Oct. 3:—536 cattle. Top single steer brought \$13; top carlot, \$12.90. Cows sold up to \$9.75; calves, \$12, and heifers, \$11.90.

PINCHER CREEK, Oct. 4:— 434 head were sold for a total of \$45,461, an average of \$105. A lot of 23 steers sold for the top price of \$12.50; heifers brought up to \$12.10; cows, \$11.35; bulls, \$9.50, and calves, \$11.85.

CARDSTON, Oct. 10:— 710 cattle were sold, steers bringing up to \$11.60; heifers, \$11.50; cows, \$9.60, and calves, \$12.25. The animals were in fair condition.

HIGH RIVER, Oct. 11:— This first Community Auction sale ever held at High River was well conducted and was a marked success. Six hundred and eleven head brought \$66,811, an average of \$109. A carload of steers topped the sale at \$12.55 per cwt.

MACLEOD, Oct. 14:— 84 registered cattle were sold and the good offerings brought favorable prices. Walter Jenkins of Twin Butte, president of Community Auction Sales Association, paid top price of \$1,000 for a five-year-old Hereford bull, Pine Coulee Britisher 53rd, contributed by R. E. Patterson of Lethbridge. Pat's Real Princess, a 4½-year-old Hereford, brought top price of \$640 for a cow. She was bought by Earl Cook, Pincher Creek, and sold by Mr. Patterson. Mr. Cook purchased another cow for \$340, a bull calf for \$350 and a bull for \$600.

MACLEOD, Oct. 18:—365 animals were sold at Macleod's final community sale of the year. Top steers brought \$12.10; cows, \$9.25; heifers, \$10.25, and calves, \$11.60.

LUNDBRECK, Oct. 24:— 670 head of cattle were sold. The auctioneers described one lot of seven cattle entered by Tony Litviak as the best they had handled this year. Litviak's top steer went for \$13.40; cover crop cattle sold up to \$12; stocker cows, \$8.50; beef cows, \$10; calves, \$12.

It was unofficially reported in Ottawa that meat rationing may end next spring. Meat rationing was re-introduced in September, 1945, to provide more food for Europe. Reports from Ottawa also indicate that many items may be freed from price control at the end of this year.

Swine Breeders' Problems Outlined

Labor conditions, income tax and relative grain prices were some of the factors limiting the interest in hogs, the annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association was told by Dean R. D. Sinclair of the University of Alberta. It was the commercial men whose interest in hogs fluctuated so widely, he said, and it was the purebred breeders who provided a stable element which stayed with the business and held the gains already made in breed improvement. Dr. Sinclair warned that hams, legs and feet were being somewhat neglected in swine type. Loin fat was also showing up too highly and jowls were becoming heavier.

Wm. Hudson, Kathryn, was elected president of the association, with A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin, and P. J. Rock, Drumheller, as vice-presidents. Directors elected in addition to these officials were: Wm. McKendrick, Calgary; C. W. Lang, Okotoks; D. M. Webster and George Andrews, Airdrie; T. Gibson, Rumsey; L. Williamson and J. M. Henderson, Red Deer; A. Hildenbrand, Vauxhall; W. H. Ferguson of Calgary and W. Frelan Wilford of Stavely.

Stampede Official, J. W. Cahill Dies

J. W. Cahill, chairman of the Indian Committee and a director of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede for 25 years, died in Calgary on October 25. He was responsible for inducing Southern Alberta Indians to partake in the Calgary Stampede and help make it a world renowned event.

Born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mr. Cahill came to Calgary in 1908 as manager of Swift-Canadian Co. Ltd. From 1913 to 1928 he was a livestock commission merchant at the Calgary stockyards. In 1929 he was appointed beef grading supervisor for the Dominion government and continued in that capacity until 1939.

The body was forwarded for interment to Eau Claire. Mr. Cahill is survived by his widow, of Calgary, and two sisters and two brothers in Eau Claire.

2,100 Cattle Sold At Williams Lake

Williams Lake, in rugged central B.C., 200 miles northeast of Vancouver as the crow flies, staged its big annual show and sale the middle of October. There were more than 2,100 feeder, stocker and fat cattle sold. The Alkali Lake Ranch realized \$13 per cwt. for its prize-winning carload of Hereford two-year-olds and \$12 per cwt. for its first-prize car of feeders under 1,000 pounds. The first-prize load of 10 feeder steers, from Ken Moore of Tatlayoko Lake, and the second-prize load, shown by Dan Lee of Hanceville, will be fed experimentally by the University of British Columbia under an agreement with Safeway Stores. The champion fat animal, a Hereford steer fed by Ray Webster of the Horsefly Boys' and Girls' Calf Club, sold at 50 cents per pound to Spencer's Ltd. of Vancouver. Reserve grand championship went to Pat Robillard of Squilax, who realized 25 cents per pound for the animal.

(Continued from page 18)

former the seepage is greater and the flow of streams more regular.

FLOOD control is one of the major problems in the development of hydro power. Flood producing conditions occur periodically over which there can be no man-made control. All that is possible is to minimize the undesirable effects of such conditions. It should be clearly understood that watershed protective measures can never supplant control works along the major streams. Floods occur and have occurred under primeval conditions. Storage and check dams are necessary to catch and retain these floods. But this does not in any way affect the fact that a forested drainage basin reduces to a great extent the incidence and force of floods.

There is a wealth of scientific observation to establish the moderating action of the forest. For instance in Switzerland a river which formerly became swollen at a certain point three hours after storms had burst on the mountain, after partial deforestation of the mountain slope, reached the flood point one hour after the appearance of storms. The presence of the forest delayed by two hours the appearance of flood conditions and increased by four hours the duration of the run-off. Similar data, obtained by scientific observers, may be repeated many times.

I would like to address your attention briefly to a watershed protection forest which is of particular interest to the Department of Mines and Resources, namely, that existing on the East Slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the Province of Alberta. Here, in a relatively narrow band, are forests mostly of conifers, which exert a great influence for thousands of miles. The East Slopes are the permanent source for the large rivers which not only water the western plains but provide them with power.

Occurring as they do so close to the treeless prairies, these forests are unique in that they depend for their existence on a much higher rainfall than that falling on these prairie lands. The high Rockies force the winds from the Pacific Ocean up to a cooler altitude and release their load of moisture, either as snow at higher levels, or as rain lower down. Ten years of records at weather stations in Europe have shown that at 3,000 feet elevation as much as 84 per cent more rain was precipitated on mountain forests than at the same elevation in the open. Thus the mountains as catchment agencies for rainfall are greatly augmented in this role by the presence of forests.

The Bow, the North Saskatchewan, the Athabaska and the Peace are all very large rivers, some of which run for over a thousand miles, their waters flowing finally either into Hudson's Bay or to the Arctic Ocean via the Mackenzie River. All take their origin on the East Slopes. On the regimen of these great rivers depends power development, the preservation of water tables on the great plains, and the potentialities of such special developments as muskrat farming. The proper regulation of their stream-flow is a matter of intimate concern to large sections of the Canadian population.

THE drought conditions which have been suffered during a recent decade in the Prairie Provinces made necessary the passage by the Dominion Government of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. One of the objectives of the P.F.R.A. program is conserving of water. Water on the prairies is liquid gold. Over

Forests of Rockies

much of the area affected the rainfall is very meagre and the original source of much of the available water in the rivers which can be used for irrigation is the East Slopes of the Rockies. It is estimated that over three million acres can be irrigated in the two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. This entails large storage dams which must be uniformly replenished by waters from the East Slopes. It is therefore a matter of prime concern that the forest cover on this area be continually maintained to aid the efficient functioning of these storage facilities.

The load of moisture precipitated on the East Slopes is, however, not so heavy as that deposited by the same winds on the coast ranges and on the Selkirks. In fact, at the lower elevations on the East Slope, the rain-

fall drops to a low level. The forest at these low elevations in the foothills, therefore, is more vulnerable, more subject to fire damage.

From the earliest days fire has been one of the worst enemies of these forests. Much of the forest is of fire origin and composed chiefly of lodgepole pine. While this tree is prolific in reseeding burned areas and assisting in re-establishing a forest, it is in itself very inflammable. Repeated burnings destroy seed trees and seed stored in unopened cones or in the ground. Intensive fire protection is much more necessary here than in some other parts of Canada. The steep slopes, shallow soil and concentration of the forests in a comparatively narrow belt, the tendency for critical fire danger periods to cover large areas at the same time, the de-

pendence of such huge tree to the east upon the water from this district, all point to the necessity for intensive protection of fire.

Destruction of the East Slope forests would have disastrous effects reflected as far east as the boundary of Ontario. Such a situation calls for somewhat more than provincial control in development and wise use. It is similar to the conditions which resulted in the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, where such diverse interests as agriculture, navigation, flood control, electric power, forestation and the economic and social wellbeing of the people were involved. The burden of responsibility of caring for such an important national asset should not fall on the shoulders of one province alone.

While the watershed protection fea-

(Continued on page 30)

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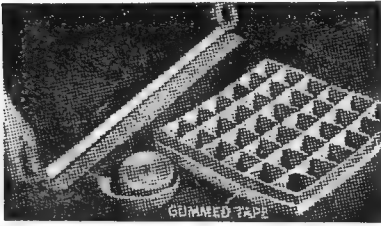
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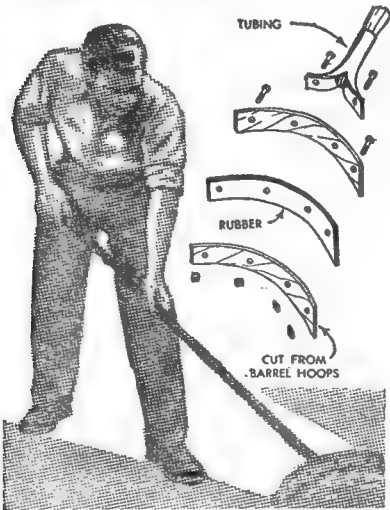
By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

DIVIDERS WILL LAST LONGER IF EDGES ARE REINFORCED



CARDBOARD egg dividers usually wear out first at the interlocking ends. Their life and usefulness can be prolonged indefinitely simply by reinforcing the outside lower edges with gummed tape. The outside length of the dividers is measured and then the correct length of tape is cut to fit.

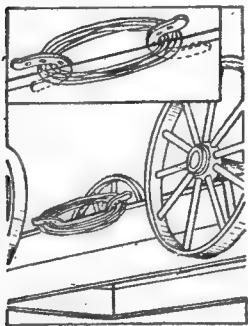
SQUEEGEE INCREASES EFFICIENCY WHEN CLEANING FLOORS



THIS squeegee will eliminate much of the labor of cleaning and drying floors. The curved pieces that hold the rubber are two equal lengths of barrel hoop with holes for 3/16-in. stove bolts drilled on 3-in. centers. A broomstick is used for the handle with a 9-in. length of thin-wall tubing as a yoke. The tubing is split for a distance of 3 inches and bent and drilled as shown to attach the handle to the squeegee. Stove bolts of the same size are used throughout.

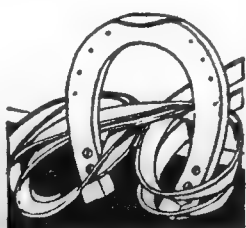
CHECK SIDESWAY ON TRAILERS

TRAILERS which use a wheel assembly taken from an old car frequently have a noticeable sidesway because of insufficient bracing. This can be overcome by bending a band of flat iron around the spring and welding or bolting the ends to a cross member of the trailer body. There should be several inches clearance between the bottom of the spring and the retaining clip to permit the right amount of spring action.



REINS KEPT FROM FALLING IF LOOPED AROUND HORSESHOE

TO hold the driving lines of his team and keep them from falling to the ground and tangling in the wheels, one farmer attached a horseshoe to the dashboard of his wagon. The reins are pulled through the shoe and looped in the manner shown.



FEED BOX HINGED TO MANGER FOR EASIER CLEANING

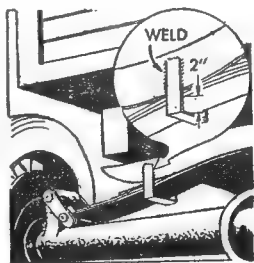


IN order to have a feed box that is cleaned easily, attach the front end of the box to the manger with hinges. To clean, just turn the box over. Another way to make the box movable is to place round pegs in the manger and drill registering oversize holes in the bottom. The box can be lifted out for cleaning.

FENCE POSTS POINTED EASILY WHEN HELD IN STANDARD



ONE man can point fence posts easily when using this simple standard. The upright has a slot that holds the post at the desired angle and the base has a stop to keep the post from slipping. The base should be made of fairly heavy wood.



WAGON BOX WIRE-CARRYING REEL

SO that he would always have baling wire for emergency repairs when driving about the farm, one farmer made a reel to carry it by nailing two discarded horseshoes to the underside of his wagon box. The toes of the shoes face and approximately one-half of each shoe extends out from under the bed. Wound on this reel, the wire is always available for use.

★ ★

Ringrot Infects Some South Potato Fields

J. L. Eaglesham, supervisor of pest control for Alberta, reports that during a survey of the ringrot situation in potato growing areas around Lethbridge, he found approximately 500 acres of potatoes infected, which constitutes 10 per cent. of the 5,000 acres inspected. Infections ranged from a mere trace up to 25 per cent. of the hills infected.

Last spring, due to the extreme scarcity of certified seed potatoes in Alberta the department of agriculture officials at Edmonton permitted the importation of a certain amount of certified seed of one of the popular early varieties. While it was felt that some danger might exist in the importation of certified stocks from the United States, it was felt to be in the interest of the growers at that time, and special precautions were taken to see that all plantings from imported stocks were thoroughly inspected in the field this fall.

Mr. Eaglesham explains that there is no danger of the disease organism remaining in the soil and that reconditioning is unnecessary since research data shows that the organism does not persist in the soil for any considerable time after the removal of the infected crop. In Southern Alberta the department has taken the stand that while potatoes should be rotated, ringrot infected crops this year do not require any special reconditioning since mother nature herself destroys this bacterium through natural soil processes in a very short time.

Contract Assures Higher Egg Prices

CANADA'S latest egg contract with the United Kingdom offers an assured market at a higher price for every surplus Canadian egg laid from February 1, 1947, to January 31, 1949, says the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Department estimates the value of the contract at approximately \$80,000,000.

The contract calls for the Special Products Board to deliver to the U.K. Ministry of Food a minimum of 7,500 long tons of sugar dried egg powder and 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs of which only 600,000 cases are storage eggs, in each of the twelve month periods, February 1, 1947, to January 31, 1948, and February 1, 1948, to January 31, 1949.

The quantity of eggs required to fill each of the twelve-month periods of this two-year contract is the same as required by the current 1946 contract, but the price obtained for this latest contract permits an increase of one cent per dozen over the 1946 price to the producer in the spring buying periods, February 1 to August 31, and an increase of two cents per dozen in the fall buying periods, September 1 to January 31.

The Special Products Board will buy eggs of the Canadian government Grades A Large, A Medium and A Pullet for its 1947 shipments. Whether Grade A Pullet eggs will be included in 1948 shipments is to be decided by the U.K. Ministry of Food before the end of 1947.

The Board will limit its purchase of storage eggs to Grades A Large and A Medium, but Grades A, B and C will be accepted for the manufacture of the sugar dried egg powder to be used by British bakers.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FARM LANDS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, LOAM; 300 acres cultivated. Last 6 crops heavy. W. H. Niessen, Altona, Man.

Ontario Holstein Bull Brings \$40,000

Reportedly the highest price ever paid in Canada for a single head of livestock, \$40,000, was paid for a five-months-old bull calf, Glenafton Killarney, sold at the all-Canadian Holstein sale at Oakville, Ontario, October 28.

The calf was bought by the Waterloo County Holstein Breeders' club from J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ont. The bull is to be used at the club's artificial breeding station.

• • •

Milk Production Costs Increased

The cost of production of milk in the Calgary area increased \$1.01 per hundred pounds between 1941 and 1945. This was disclosed in a review of evidence studied by the Alberta Board of Public Utility Commissioners prior to removal of the 55-cent federal subsidy. Producers asked for an increase of 80 cents per cwt. above the 1941 price and were granted 75 cents.

Counting the subsidy, average profit of an Edmonton district producer shipping 200 pounds a day was 54 cents per day the last three years, the board said. This was after allowing the average wage of 41.3 cents per hour.

• • •

LOYALTY CLUB WINS AT TROCHU FAIR

The Loyalty club took the honors for the best display when the Trochu and Loyalty junior group clubs held their fall fair at Trochu on October 18. Loyalty also won the wheat grand championship. Verna and Cecil McArthur tied for first in this club and their exhibits are entered at the Toronto Royal. Second prize was won by Rob. Winther.

Trochu club winners were Franklin Jensen, first; Edward Siltala, second. Membership of the Trochu club is 22, and of the Loyalty club, 14.

• • •

GOOD SEED AVAILABLE

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has announced that the co-operative plan whereby registered and certified seed is made available to farmers through elevator agents, will be in operation again this year.

• • •

\$44,375 STEER

A 15-year-old farm boy from Ida Grove, Iowa, realized the dazzling sum of \$44,375 for his grand champion Hereford steer. The Williams Meat Co. bid the world-record-shattering price of \$35.50 per pound at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, Missouri. Show officials said the previous world record price was \$11.50 per pound. Jack Hoffman is the newly-rich lad. He fed his Hereford as his project in the 4-H Club farm youth organization in the United States.

• • •

ED. EVANS DIES

Edward Evans, 77, manager of the Calgary stockyards for the years 1914-19 and manager of the Moose Jaw co-operative stockyards since 1919, died in October. Mr. Evans built up the stockyards business in Moose Jaw to a satisfactory basis during his 27 years there. He conducted the successful annual sales of livestock at that city. He was also prominent in local affairs.

Farm Partnerships

(Continued from page 8)

value of inventory is essential. In so far as possible it is desirable to have inventories reflect quantities and numbers rather than variations in market prices. Where cash valuations can not be avoided they should be arrived at on the basis of constructive current market values.

Farm operations should be handled through a joint bank account. Minor receipts and expenses may be handled by either father or son, a statement and a settlement of these accounts should be made weekly or monthly.

A complete record of the farm business must be kept. Whether father or son keeps the accounts, he should receive the active co-operation of the other. Both must know where the business is going.

Written Agreements — Misunderstandings will be avoided if there is a written agreement. It should be prepared by a lawyer from a written statement of the terms agreed upon. The agreement will be useful (1) to furnish evidence regarding the responsibility of each for payment of income tax; (2) in making settlement of an estate in case of death; and (3) to clearly set out the rights and responsibilities of all concerned.

Moreover, whether a farm business agreement is a partnership, a lease, or an employer-employee agreement depends on the terms and on the way the business is carried out, rather than on the name used to describe the agreement. What is called a livestock share lease may, for example, be a partnership in a legal sense.

If an agreement meets the legal requirements of a partnership, any member can be held responsible for debts contracted by other members in carrying on the farm business. But if the agreement conforms to the legal requirements of a lease, neither party is responsible for the debts contracted by the other.

Should the son still be a minor no agreement is binding upon him. Nevertheless, it is advisable that terms be discussed and properly recorded in an agreement.

Following are some of the provisions that should be included in the agreement:

1. Date and names of parties. This agreement is entered into the _____ day of _____ 19____ between _____ the father, and _____, the son.

2. Description of the land. This clause should show the number of acres and the legal description of each tract as shown by the tax receipt. If the farm is made up of pieces of both owned and rented land, separated from each other, the legal description of each piece should be given.

3. Term of agreement. Unless both parties are certain they want the agreement to continue for a definite number of years, the following is likely to be appropriate: The term of this agreement shall be from the _____ day of _____ to the _____ day of _____ and from year to year thereafter unless written notice of termination is given by either party to the other on or before the _____ day of _____ before the expiration of any year of this agreement.

4. Division of net farm income. The net farm income at the end of the contract year shall be divided on the basis of _____ per cent to the

son and _____ per cent to the father. (If wages are to be given priority over rent as suggested in plan "B", this must be stated.)

5. Farm receipts and expenses. The receipts and expenses that father and son are to share as well as those for the father or for the son individually should be listed separately.

6. Arbitration clause. The following is an example: Any differences between the father and son shall upon the request of either party be submitted to arbitration by one disinterested party agreeable to both, or by three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be selected by the son, one by the father, and a third by the two thus appointed. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be binding upon the parties to this contract.

7. Other special provisions:

(a) If an agreed rate of interest is used instead of rent in calculating the father's contribution in real estate, and if the son is to share the cost of the upkeep on the buildings or other land improvements, a definite agreement on the extent of the son's liability may be needed.

(b) Charge for board and room for the son should be specified if a charge is to be made.

(c) If the son is married, quantities of meat, eggs, milk, cream, fuel, and garden produce to be allowed each family should be specified.

(d) Fix compensation due the father for use of the auto by the son for personal purposes. The son might be required to keep a record of his personal mileage and to pay his proportionate cost of operating the auto.

(e) Fix size of monthly cash allowances for the son for personal expenses (Plan "A").

(f) Include a clear statement of how inventory values are to be established.

(g) Specify farm account book to be used and who is to be responsible for keeping the book.

(h) Include a clause restraining the son from giving a third party a chattel mortgage on his undivided interest in the livestock and feed."

General—This has described two general types of father-son farm business agreements. Either of these plans may be used as a guide in working out agreements to fit particular cases. However, it would seem that the development of a sound partnership requires an arrangement which allows the son's responsibilities to increase to at least the level of the father's. For that reason, agreements should be analyzed and adjusted annually.

For example, at the beginning the son is not likely to have any funds and the agreement will be based on plan "A". One of the provisions of the agreement, however, will be that inventory changes be charged on the basis of relative contributions. Thus, in an expanding business, the son gradually gains an interest in the farm, stock and equipment which may be supplemented by investment of personal savings. Under these circumstances annual revision of the agreement will gradually bring it into the class described under plan "B".

Thus when the father wishes to restrict his activities or retire, the son will be ready to assume management of the farm as a natural sequence. If for any reason (including the interests of other children) the above is not contemplated, definite ends in view should be discussed and agreed upon at the outset.

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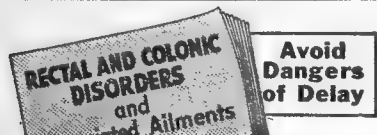
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Simple Safety Measures Will Prevent Costly Fires

IT is an easy matter to prevent fires and save lives in our homes by simply being careful and using common sense. The following suggestions are offered as a guide to every Canadian citizen, whether urban or rural, by the Dominion Fire Commissioner:

1. NEVER LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN ALONE.
2. Keep chimneys and smokepipes clean and in good repair.
3. Keep storage in attic or basement at a minimum and store neatly.
4. Make sure there is an alternative means of escape.
5. Keep electrical wiring and appliances in good repair.
6. Do not overfuse circuits. Fuses of 15 ampere capacity are sufficient on house lighting circuits.
7. Unless protection is given, smokepipes should be at least 18 inches distant from joists and woodwork.
8. Install fire-detector units in cellar and at head of cellar steps, attached to gong in upstairs hall.
9. Keep doors closed at night.
10. Have an approved extinguisher handy.
11. The door at the top of the cellar stairs should be one which will resist fire for at least an hour.
12. Keep matches in metal container and out of reach of children.
13. Do not leave irons or other electrical appliances turned on except when they are in actual use. Let them cool off before putting away.

14. Keep oily dusting cloths in a covered metal container.

15. Never use inflammable liquids for dry-cleaning in the home. There are safe types of cleaning fluids on the market.

16. Don't hang electrical cords on radiators or over nails.

17. Don't use matches or candles to hunt in closets. Use a flashlight.

18. Don't empty ashtrays in wastebaskets. There may be a live cigarette among the ashes.

19. DON'T USE KEROSENE TO START OR QUICKEN A FIRE.

20. Don't smoke in bed.

21. Don't hunt for gas leaks with a match. Put soap lather on suspected joints and watch for bubbles.

22. Never leave a fire burning in an unscreened fireplace.

23. Don't use inflammable insect sprays indoors and under no circumstances should gasoline be sprayed in closets, etc., as an insect spray.

24. Don't heat paraffin wax over a direct fire. Use a double boiler to melt the wax.

25. Always use care, common sense and forethought and you will live longer.

Burn Garden Rubbish to Destroy Insects

DESPITE the recent introduction of several new and valuable insecticides, such as DDT, benzene hexachloride ("666"), Velsicol 1068 and others, the cleaning up of refuse in gardens in the fall to reduce the numbers of insects going into hibernation is just as valuable and necessary as it ever was, says Alan G. Dustan, Division of Entomology, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

With the approach of winter many species of insects seek cover in any convenient shelter within and outside the garden, such as on standing crop refuse, beneath piles of rubbish, in matted grass or headlands, along fence rows and generally in waste lands where protection from the vagaries of the weather is naturally provided.

Such places of concealment should be removed and destroyed by burning or burying before winter sets in. This practice at once removes potential pests which otherwise will emerge next spring to threaten the new crops.

Where possible, fall plowing should be done. Dead and dying vegetation should be raked up and burned. Stands of weeds in nearby wastelands should be scythed and destroyed or, better still, the whole area should be burned over under supervision, so that the fire will not get beyond control.

Cocoons should be scraped from fences, buildings and shrubbery and egg-masses of insects where present cut from trees and bushes and destroyed. In other words, a complete clean up campaign should be carefully planned and carried out in and around every garden.

Broder Plants Shipped \$1,000,000 Worth Of Canned Products in Record '46 Season

SOUTHERN Alberta's vegetable canning industry has drawn its 1946 operations to a close after the most successful season on record—a season during which Broder Canning Company plants at Lethbridge and Taber shipped more than \$1,000,000 worth of canned vegetables to markets scattered between the Great Lakes and Vancouver Island.

All production records were shattered this year in the growing and processing of vegetable canning crops, from the standpoint of both weight and value of crops.

This is the first time that the output of Southern Alberta's vegetable canning industry has exceeded \$1,000,000.

Robert Broder explained that yields for all vegetable canning crops were

better than normal and produced profitable returns for growers. He added: "The quality of vegetable canning crops was never better than this year."

Practically the entire acreage of crops growing for canneries was harvested and production packed, losses being unusually light.

"This is our most successful season since we came into Southern Alberta in 1932 and established our first plant at Taber," stated Mr. Broder.

In nearing the end of its campaign, the Lethbridge plant packed diced carrots and red table beets.

This season the two plants handled crops from more than 7,500 acres. "We may have a thousand acres more under contract next year," estimated Mr. Broder.

Carbon Monoxide Dangerous in Winter

Danger of carbon monoxide — that deadly colorless and odorless gas which is produced when burning takes place with too little air — is greater in the fall and winter as home heating increases with cold weather.

This is pointed out by safety experts who urge extra care with heating appliances, flues and chimneys to keep them clean and in good repair.

One suggestion is always to have some ventilation in a room, especially when going to bed at night. Carbon monoxide which escapes from a furnace in the basement can seep into all parts of the house.

Any fuel burning heating appliance, oil, coal, wood or gas, is a common source of carbon monoxide in the home. Furnace or stove dampers should be set so that all drafts cannot be shut off. When firing, guard against completely extinguishing the flames by adding coal to one side of the fire pot.

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Many Devices To Save Labor

AMONG the farm labor-saving devices assembled or invented by Dominion Experimental Farms Service, are many items of auxiliary utility, quite apart from the plans and specifications for heavier farm machinery. For example, full information may be obtained for making necessary articles for poultry, such as, a range water unit, self-waterer, feed trough, water fountain, mash feeder, feed mixer, range shelter, and a roost and pit.

For sheep there are single and double feeders and for hogs there are a hog breeding crate, loading chute, feeding troughs for all sizes of pigs, self-feeder, pig creep, weighing crate, green feed rack, alfalfa feed rack, hog feeding platform, and farrowing pen.

Among miscellaneous articles are a harrow dumping device, a breeding stall and bull pen for cattle, feed alley cart, home made anvil, wagon jack, fly trap, bag holder, seed treater, potato cutter, potato sorter, handy farmyard cart, and a low-slung wagon. As is the case with heavier farm trucks, tractors, and other machinery full information with plans and specifications may be obtained by writing to the Engineering Section, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

...

NEW TRACTOR LOADER

A new loader especially designed for standard tread tractors has just been announced by The Nance Company, distributors of Coats Loaders & Stackers. Known as the "Coats Giant" this heavy duty hydraulic loader loads, lifts, rakes, pulls and performs a variety of other services. A single 3½-inch cylinder provides smooth, even lifting with finger-tip control by a lever operated from the driver's seat. This new, heavy-duty loader is now available at all Coats dealers, or free literature may be had by writing The Nance Company, Red Deer or Innisfail, Alta.

...

Clean sand and gravel mixed with the properly proportioned cement and water will make concrete that will last indefinitely under practically any condition. Poorly mixed concrete cannot be expected to give good results.

Campbell Herefords Bring High Prices At Dispersal Sale

FORTY-EIGHT registered Herefords sold for a total of \$35,088, or an average of \$731, at a dispersal sale held at the J. M. Campbell ranch southwest of Stavely, Alta., on October 28. J. Allen Baker, of High River, was the auctioneer in charge.

Majority of the animals were by the imported Britisher Domino bull which Mr. Campbell purchased for \$15,000.

Highest price of the sale was recorded when Henry Yager of Mondon, Oregon, paid \$2,300 for a bull sired by British Domino. Mr. Yager also purchased 12 head of females as a foundation for a new herd.

Mr. Campbell dispersed his Pine Coulee herd, but his son is continuing ranching activities and he retained possession of Britisher Domino and a number of select females.

Second Brooks Sale Brings \$56,254

A GROUP of two-year-old steers at \$12.25 per cwt. topped the prices at the second E.I.D. cattle sale held at Brooks, Alta., October 26. High for yearling steers was \$11.70 per cwt. For yearling heifers, the top was \$11.40 and for three-year-old heifers, \$11.30. A total of 617 head were sold in less than two hours by Auctioneers Boyce of Olds and Cooper of Nanton, for the sum of \$56,255.

Drumheller Junior Fair Sets High Standard

THE 12th annual Drumheller junior grain fair on October 19, was described by A. D. McFadden of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, as "the best show in the province."

Clubs represented included Craigmyle, with 11 members, Rockyford with 21, Drumheller with 15, and Wayne with 12 members.

Some of the entries were considered so good that they were being entered in the Toronto Royal fair. These include the entries of Marjorie and Audrey Roppel, first and second prize winners, respectively, of the Rockyford club; Maureen and Donald Borwick, first and second prize winners of the Drumheller club; and Harry Christiansen, first prize winner of Wayne. Second prize of the Wayne club was awarded to Marie Miller, and first and second prizes of the Craigmyle group went to Lorne Goetz and Oscar Ruashnik. Marjorie Roppel of Rockyford won the grand championship. "Best display" was that of the Rockyford members.

Shorthorn Annual Meeting on Dec. 11

Annual meeting of the Alberta Shorthorn Association will be held in Calgary on December 11, it was decided at a directors' meeting which took place during the fall show at Calgary. Reports showed that Shorthorn calves had won seven grand championships at junior club shows during the season, the highest number in the association's history. Association membership also reached a new high.

Reporter: "What's the jokes editor so amused about?"

Errand Boy: "She just got a letter from old MacTavish saying that if any more Scotch jokes were printed in this paper he'd quit borrowing it."

Wit of the World

Startling and perhaps not so funny was the answer to this examination question:

"What is the significance of the eleventh of November, 1918?"

One observing member of the class responded: "That's the day the Armistice of World War I was signed and there have been two minutes of peace each year since."

Doctor: "This is a very sad case. I am afraid your wife's mind is completely gone."

Husband: "I am not a bit surprised. She has been giving me a piece of it every day for the past fifteen years."

"Name two ancient sports."
"Anthony and Cleopatra."

Old Uncle Herbert was mailing an order to his butcher in town. First he began the note, "Kindly send two geese." That didn't seem right, so he started over again with "Kindly send two geeses." Still he wasn't satisfied. He settled his dilemma by writing finally, "Kindly send me a goose." Then he signed his name and added: "P.S.: Send another one with it."

Husband: "Anything nice for tea tonight, dear?"

Wife: "Oh, yes, sponge cake. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Smith, the flour from Mrs. Jones, and the milk from Mrs. Duncan."

"George looks worried today. What's wrong with him?"

"Oh, he's been contesting his wife's will."

"His wife's? I didn't know she was dead."

"She isn't."

A land girl called on a farmer in the English countryside in response to an advertisement for a shepherd and offered her services.

"No, no, lassie," said the old farmer. "I advertised for a shepherd, not a shepherdess."

"I know that," replied the land girl; "but surely there is no reason why the work should not be undertaken by a woman?"

"Well, a woman once tried it and made a mess of the job," explained the farmer.

"Who was she?" asked the girl.

"Bo-Peep!" was the sharp retort.

"Rastus, I see your mule has 'U.S.' branded on his hindquarters. Was he in the army?"

"No, boss. Dat U.S. don't stand for Uncle Sam—it means Un-Safe."

Mrs. Asker: "Is Mrs. Smith an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society?"

Mrs. Gabby: "My goodness no! She never has a word to say. She just sits and sews all the time!"

"Chief, there's an applicant here who said he used to make his living by sticking his right arm into a lion's mouth."

"What's his name?"

"Lefty."

An old lady sitting opposite a gum-chewing soldier in a suburban train smiled amicably, finally leaned forward and said apologetically:

"It's very kind of you to talk to me, sir, but I am stone-deaf."

E.I.D. Provides Land For Veterans; Brooks Continues to Grow

THE Eastern Irrigation District has purchased a farm adjacent to the town of Brooks, Alta., and is subdividing the property into acreage for veterans who desire to settle on "small holdings" under the Veterans' Land Act. A total of 31 veterans can be accommodated on the project.

The veterans will help to fill the ever-growing demand for labor in Brooks as industrialization proceeds. A modern cannery constructed this year is already contemplating expansion for next season. Other new industries recently completed include a creamery and a potato storage and grading plant. During a recent 12 months period, building permits covering construction of 30 residences and 28 places of business to a total value of \$200,000 were issued in Brooks, but even this has failed to keep pace with the demand for accommodation. During recent months two areas have been developed for home building, and now the E.I.D. has also provided the area for veterans' small holdings near the town.

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINES

The Alberta Life and Accident Insurance Company Limited,
200A-1 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary.

Without obligation, please send me all information about your \$12 Accident and Health Policy.

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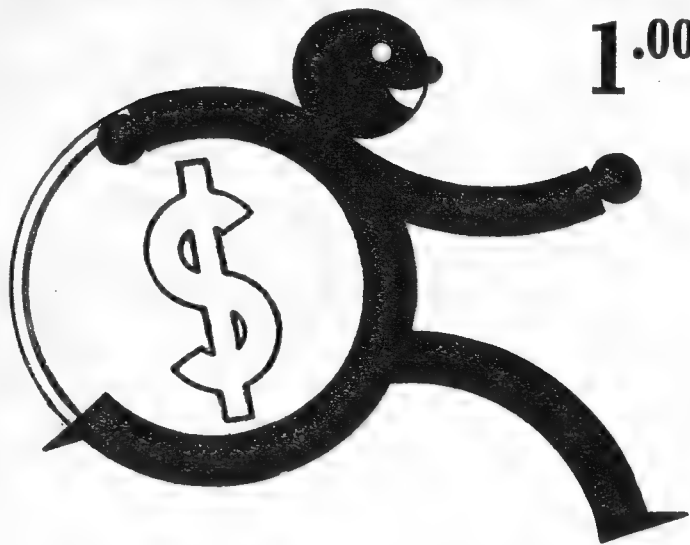
Occupation _____



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1946**

If your Subscription is coming due or you have let it expire, here is your opportunity to keep or get it back in good standing A few of the features you will read about in the Farm and Ranch Review are

Exhibitions, Fairs, Conventions and Meetings, regularly attended in order to gain first-hand information concerning the questions of the day, and The Farm and Ranch Review through its Editorials having established considerable prestige during its 40 years of publication, it has endeavoured at all times to throw some constructive light on the great volume of agricultural problems as they effect the Western farmer. Its unrivalled contact with government officials, experimental stations, agricultural officers of livestock organizations, individual farmers and breeders in Western Canada enables us to give our readers the most efficient news service.

The Farm and Ranch Review is designed to serve best if read regularly each succeeding issue taking in the news where the last left off. Carefully selected articles and news intelligently edited leave no room for guessing. It is authentic and may be relied upon.

You really cannot afford to miss an issue of Western Canada's oldest farm magazine, so just fill in the attached coupon and together with your remittance of \$1.00 your Farm and Ranch Review will come to you each month.

A SUGGESTION

Why not give your friends a Subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review as a Xmas Gift. They'll like it.

This Special Offer Good Only Until December 31st, 1946

**FARM AND RANCH REVIEW
CALGARY, ALBERTA**

Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed is \$1.00 for my New or Renewal Subscription for TEN YEARS.

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NAME and ADDRESS CLEARLY.**

Forests of Rockies

(Continued from page 25)

ture of the East Slopes forests is the most important, they can be made to produce large quantities of useful wood products such as lumber and smaller material which is so valuable and scarce in the districts immediately to the east. In fact for good health and to serve their optimum value as watershed protectors, they should be managed and utilized. Many of them being of fire origin are even aged and naturally reach maturity over large areas at the same time. This is a vulnerable condition since they are liable to be attacked and destroyed by some insect or fungus disease. This condition can be changed radically by management so that not only various age classes are represented but a mixture of species will obtain. Protection for watershed purposes does not predicate, therefore, a static condition, but, by wise use and correct silvicultural treatment, a continual change towards a more stable and virile forest.

WE must not overlook also the role of these East Slopes forests in the recreational field. They are the finest playgrounds on the continent. As time goes on and transportation facilities improve, they will be called upon to provide recreational opportunities for an ever increasing number of people. Present developments in air transport, through which the whole of Northwest Canada is becoming important to world travel, mean that these forests will assume an increasingly important role as recreational centres.

When considering the broad relations between waterpowers and watershed forests we are liable also to forget or entirely overlook some other important effects of efficient forest protection and management. I refer particularly to wild life on our forested areas and on and in our water courses. While control of these matters is primarily the responsibility of the provincial governments within their boundaries, the Dominion Government controls the wild life in two fifths of the whole Dominion in the Northwest and Yukon Territories and in the national parks.

The principal object in wild life management is to maintain approximately the balance which nature has ordained between predators and game animals. In much of the northwest it is essential that both a supply of fur-bearing animals and birds be maintained for the natives. Forest protection is the principal factor in such a program since most game depends on the forest for feed and cover.

If I have dwelt specifically with the question of forest conservation on the East Slopes of the Rocky Mountains, it is not because the Department of Mines and Resources considers this the sole or the main problem in the matter of forests and water confronting Canada today. It is rather because this particular problem, because of its inter-provincial and, therefore, national aspects, is one of peculiar significance to the department. The main thought I wish to leave with you is the overall influence of the forest on the maintenance of our power resources, and the necessity for adequate protection of the forest if those power resources are to be conserved.

• • •

EGG CASES SCARCE

Anticipating record egg production this fall, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has warned dealers of the need to order egg cases immediately. "With this year's hatchings earlier than usual, and 19 per cent above those of 1945, Canadian egg production beginning this fall may reach an all-time high," the department said.

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

NAMES or NICKNAMES

By IDA M. HALIBURTON

"The Child's First School is the Family."—Froebel.

"BORN, January 17th, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson—a daughter, Margaret Jean."

Of course, two names had been chosen before the birth—a boy's name and a girl's name—chosen with great deliberation and after earnest study of the pros and cons connected with every suggestion of interested relatives. Now that Nature has revealed her secret, all there is for the parents to do is to give the name to the registrar, rest back on their oars, and feel that the vexed question has been well settled. But has it?

When Margaret Jean is brought in for the mother's inspection, she looks her all over and decides whom she favors. Then, because the little one appears so small, so appealing, so unlike the picture the name *Margaret Jean* calls up, the mother murmurs softly, "My little Maggie!" and *Maggie* she will stay until marriage or death makes use of the original name; and those who read the account of the wedding or the obituary will wonder, "Now, who could that be?"

But it may not be Mother who is to

blame for the nickname. Sometimes an older brother or sister finds the name too difficult for an inexperienced tongue, and shortens it to *Mag*. The name clings, to Margaret's later regret; it may even cause her real unhappiness. Had the parents been wise enough to accept the child's contraction of the name without comment, continuing to use the full name themselves, later the difficulty would have been overcome by the child. It is just as unnecessary for adults to adopt the toddler's version of a beautiful name as it would be for them to creep because the baby does.

THEN there are the endearment names given by the parents, without considering how incongruous such names as *Pet*, *Dolly*, or *Babe* sound when applied to grey-haired and wrinkled grandmothers. Parents should give and help to conserve for a child a name he or she can carry through life with pleasure and dignity; and they should give two names, so that if the bearer wishes to use the second instead of the first, it can be done with legality.

Because of the pernicious nicknaming habit, the world is full of *Lizzies*, *Edies*, *Maggies*, *Toms*, *Dicks* and *Bills*—most of them despising their names—when there might be the same number of satisfied *Elizabeths*, *Ediths*, *Margarets*, *Thomases*, *Richards* and *Williams*.

Many parents hope to correct the bad start of nicknaming by sending the child's correct name for the registrar at the time he enters school, and many a *Bill* does not recognize his name when *William* is called. Usually a number of little friends enter school with the child, and the *Richard* of the schoolroom becomes *Dick* on the playground. The little friends see to that, and *Dick* himself is mortally ashamed of the longer name when the roll is called.

If parents are unwilling to use full names, why not choose short names to begin with? Such names as *Olyde*, *Lloyd*, *Bruce*, *Ray*, *Clare*, *Jane*, *Jean*, *Lynn* and *Joyce*, cannot be shortened easily; and names like *Ian*, *Erla*, *Brian*, *Dale*, *Gary*, *Laura*, *Ida*, *Ina*, *Ivy*, *Eve* and *Ola* do not readily lend themselves to nicknaming.

Books on "Naming the Baby"—containing long lists of names and their meanings—may be procured free from publishing firms. The meaning of a name may not have much interest for a small child, but later in life it possibly will. I know of one mother who made good use of "Brave Chief", the meaning of her son's name, when he became afraid of the dark.

GENERALLY speaking, a plain surname permits a little elaboration in the given name. For instance, the name *White* is common, but *Partia White* lifts it out of the mediocrity. Vice versa, an elaborate surname is toned down by a brief given name—as in the case of *Bruce Hetherington*. One should beware of a repetition of sibilants in both names, as in *Phyllis Ross*. One mother, whose name was *Moss*, remarked, "I'd like to name the baby *Peter*, but think what it would sound like to have him nicknamed *Pete*! Though he is of Irish descent,

Pete Moss would be emphasizing the green a little too much."

The combinations of initials need to be watched. What parent would give a son the initials *T.O.A.D.*, if he realized what he was doing? A child who did receive them was destined from that minute to become *Toad* in later life, and he didn't enjoy it.

There is a nationality—is it the Chinese—who give each of their infants a baby name, allowing the children to choose real names when they

reach their teens. This might seem an advantage, but tastes change from teens to twenties; and if his own naming later does not please a child, he has not the advantage, that our children have, of knowing he was not to blame!

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but it is hard to beat.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. No trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.)

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a 16-ounce bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes sixteen ounces of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick relief, it's splendid. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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The Dishpan Philosopher

WHEN folks sell out and move away I guess they sometimes rue the day and dream of good times that they had out on the land, good years and bad. They always seem so certain sure that just to leave the farm will cure the ills by which they are beset. It seems real easy to forget that woes to which we all fall heir are waiting for us everywhere. And things that make a life all wrong as like as not will string along, and breed their crop of discontent no matter where one's days are spent. So pulling up of stakes is not a move that always helps a lot.

If farm folks could just arrange from time to time a little change—a holiday—a change of scene—a break in everyday routine, such trips, I think, would bear some fruit in far more families staying put.

BAKING TIME

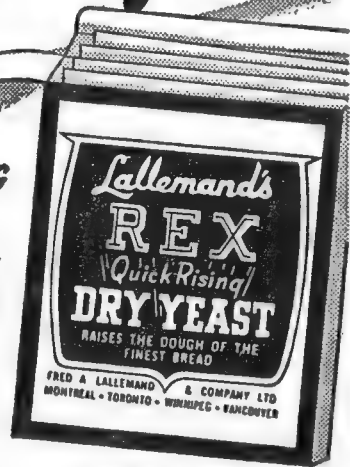
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WITH NEW

REX QUICK-RISING DRY YEAST!

Makes bread-baking
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Quick-rising as fresh yeast . . . No more overnight baking . . . Gives full-flavoured, finer textured bread every time.



4 envelopes per carton . . .
each envelope makes 5 loaves.

REX FREE TRIAL

Attached to each Rex Carton is a free, full-sized trial envelope. Use its contents first. If not satisfied that Rex Quick-Rising Dry Yeast is the finest yeast you've ever used, just return unopened carton to Lallemand's, Winnipeg. We will refund full purchase price.

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REX-Quick-Rising Dry Yeast-at Your Grocer's



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with Gillett's Lye...

Make your own soap quickly... easily at less than 1¢ a bar

● Look at those shelves stacked with a two months' supply of grand household soap... All you need to beat the soap shortage is Gillett's Lye and your used kitchen fats! In just twenty minutes by the clock you'll have 9 to 15 pounds of top-grade soap—for dishes, for laundry, for all your household tasks. Try making your own soap with Gillett's and see how easy it is!

Let Gillett's be your handy helper for *all* messy household jobs.

It cuts right through the grease on your cooking pans, clears stopped-up drains in a hurry. Even makes the outhouse-cleaning job quick and easy—half a can once a week destroys odor and contents completely.

Get your husband a tin. He'll find Gillett's Lye Solution* a splendid cleanser and deodorizer to use in the barn and milkhouse. Keep a couple of tins handy to lighten your most disagreeable tasks—inside and outside.

**Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of lye itself heats water.*

Made in Canada

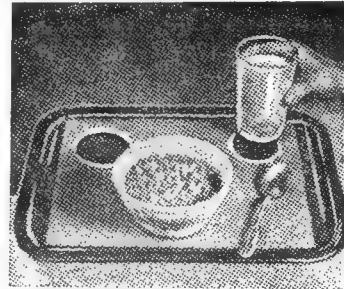
Free Booklet!

Learn all the ways Gillett's can save you hard work, time, and money. Handy tips on how to make soap, clear clogged drains, care for dairy equipment, clean the outhouse—how to lighten all kinds of chores with Gillett's Lye. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

Household Hints

By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

HANDY BED TRAY



SERVING meals to someone in bed is something of a problem because the dishes will slip on the tray. A corrugated mat that is trimmed to fit the tray, with cutouts for the dishes, will solve this problem.

★ ★

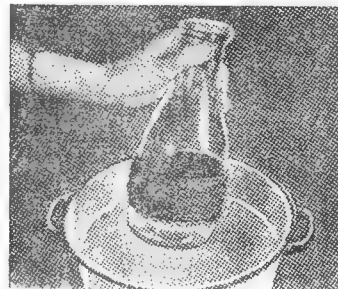
HOSE REMOVES LID



TRY removing those stubborn jar lids by using a length of rubber hose of a suitable size as a hand grip. The hose is looped around the lid and then the ends are grasped to provide a firm hold.

★ ★

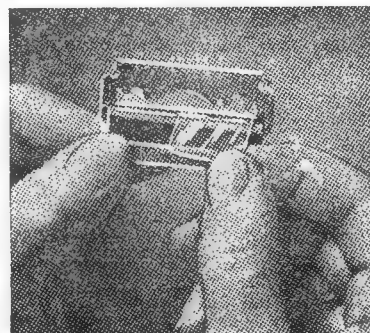
REMOVE KINKS FROM YARN



REMOVING the kinks from yarn that has been used can be done easily with a quart milk bottle. When unravelling the yarn, wind it around the bottle and then dip it in water. When dry, it will be free of kinks.

★ ★

RAZOR BLADE MADE SAFE



ALTHOUGH ideal for ripping sewing, a double-edge razor is difficult to handle without cutting yourself. For a holder, use the striking end of a paper match book and fasten in place with cellulose tape.

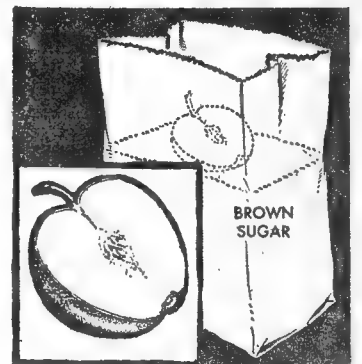
SOAP PREVENTS FOGGING



TO keep a mirror from fogging, apply a film of soap with a slightly moistened finger and then polish the glass with a cloth or cleansing tissue. This will keep a mirror clear for some time.

★ ★

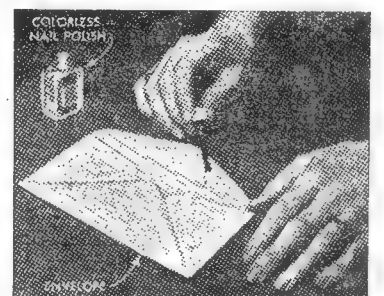
KEEPS BROWN SUGAR MOIST



TO keep brown sugar from drying out and hardening into lumps, cut an apple and place half of it in the sack with the sugar. This should provide enough moisture to keep the contents in the proper condition.

★ ★

NAIL POLISH SEALS ENVELOPE



WHEN the adhesive on an envelope flap does not seal tightly, use colorless nail polish as a glue. It dries almost instantly and leaves no smudge. A letter sealed in this manner cannot be steamed open.

★ ★

PERK UP THAT POCKET BOOK

DOES the clasp of your pocketbook open frequently? To safeguard the contents, cut four pieces of heavy material or grosgrain ribbon. Hand-sew or stitch one to each side of the top, at either end of the bag, having one overlap the other. Sew large snaps on these. After fastening the clasp, snap these pieces together and lessen the danger of your bag flying open unexpectedly.

MIRRORS RESILVERED

THE BENNETT GLASS CO., LTD.

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CALGARY

The Living-room...Centre of Family Life

By ANN BARRETT

No matter how charmingly furnished the living-room may be, or how artistic the arrangement, if it does not meet the needs of the family, it is a failure. For the living-room is the centre of family life and should be furnished as such, and it should be arranged with comfort and convenience of the household in mind.

The living-room is usually designed for actual, practical use and not for antiques. The furniture should be comfortable and as attractive as the budget will permit, or as ingenuity can achieve. Colors should be harmonious and fabrics should be durable.

The tastes of the household determine, or should determine, the character of the room. The living-room of a family devoted to reading, for instance, will have plenty of easy chairs and good lamps and bookcases. If the family is musical, the piano will probably occupy the position of importance, with good lighting, and convenient arrangements for other instruments.

If the family makes hospitality a fine art, there will be easy chairs and friendly groupings; small tables within reach; footstools, and perhaps lights pleasantly shaded. The bridge-and-game playing family will have plenty of lamps of the right type; tables and chairs that can be assembled at a moment's notice, and such paraphernalia as cards, pencils and score-pads conveniently nearby.

Fire-place Is Centre of Interest

USUALLY the fire-place is a centre of interest and always attracts a gathering. There is something cheering, something friendly and welcoming about the glow of an open fire. If the house has no fire-place, one may be easily simulated, for there are available fire-places for electric fires complete with the mantelpiece, which are invaluable on chilly nights or drizzly days.

Failing a fire-place, a window with a view becomes next choice of interest. Put growing plants in this window, place some books below it, group the chairs around it, then hang a mirror on the opposite wall to reflect the view.

Very often a wide radiator may be made into a most attractive spot. Cover it with a patented radiator-cover which throws the heat out into the room and prevents the top from getting hot. Then, using this ledge as centre of interest put a lamp, some books, a bowl of flowers, and a photograph or print, if desired, on top.

A nest-of-tables will be found very handy in the room. Tables are always useful, and a rack for papers and magazines is a great aid in keeping the room in order.

Cosy Atmosphere

A FULL-LENGTH couch or chesterfield is almost requisite in a living-room, and a comfortable grouping of chairs is essential to make a cosy atmosphere, which is the ambition of every good homemaker.

The gateleg or drop-leaf table may readily find a place in a window or along a large wall space.

Books, which are such a joy to possess and such a problem to house, may be put into regular bookcases or into makeshifts. An unused doorway

may be made into a bookcase, an old cupboard likewise. Bookcases may be built around and over large pieces such as couches, or they may hang on the wall. Where the floor space is limited, the bookcase may be put into the wall so that the books become part of the wall-space. Ten inches is quite deep enough for the average book-case.

A desk is most desirable in the living-room, or a secretary, which combines desk and bookcase, is even better.

Good Lighting

IN these days of artificial lighting, the indirect light has much to recommend it. It has been found that one indirect lamp in a room adds twice as much light to the lamps, already present. Some lampshades are required with reflectors for this type of lighting. The opaque shade contributes to this effect by obscuring the light and sending it up directly to the ceiling, where it is reflected and diffused all over the room.

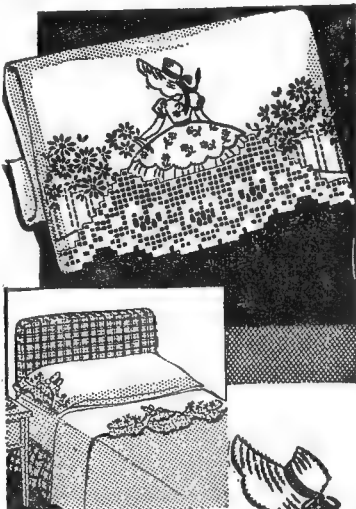
The living-room is a family room, personal and informal, and is a place for the family to gather and enjoy the comforts of home-life and congenial surroundings.

□ □ □

Chamois leather gloves will not dry out stiff if, after washing, they are rinsed in warm water to which a teaspoon of pure olive oil has been added.

□ □ □

Perfect Duet



677



EMBROIDERY is wonderful alone; so is crocheting . . . when combined they're something extra-special as here in this old-fashioned girl.

Perfect team! Pattern 677 has transfer of a 6 x 20, two 5 x 14½-inch motifs; crochet directions.

Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alberta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

What Is a Boy? (Herbert Smith, Star Forum)

AFTER a male baby has grown out of long clothes and triangles and has acquired pants, freckles, and so much dirt that relatives do not dare to kiss it between meals, it becomes a boy.

A boy can swim like a fish, run like a deer, climb like a squirrel, balk like a mule, bellow like a bull, eat like a pig, or act like a jackass, according to climatic conditions.

He is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite. A noise, covered with smudges.

He is called a tornado, because he comes at the most unexpected times, hits the most unexpected places, and leaves everything a wreck behind him.

He is a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed and watered, and kept warm.

He is a joy forever, a periodic nuisance,

the problem of our times, the hope of a nation. Every boy is evidence that God is not discouraged by man.

Boys are useful in running errands. A boy can easily do the family errands with the aid of five or six adults. The zest with which a boy does an errand is equalled only by the speed of a turtle on a July day.

The boy is a natural spectator. He watches parades, fires, fights, ball games, automobiles, boats, and airplanes with equal fervor but not the clock.

Boys faithfully imitate their dads in spite of all efforts to teach them good manners.

A boy, if not washed too often and if kept in a cool, quiet place after each accident, will survive broken bones, hornets, swimming holes, fights, and nine helpings of pie.

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Country Diary

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NOVEMBER has been called the Cinderella month, and to some it is a mournful time, betwixt and between the warmth and glow of Indian Summer and the cold settled whiteness of mid-winter. The growth has gone out of the year. Harvest with its happily busy days is over and garnered.

Well, some years November may bring gloomy forebodings. But this year the spirit of independence and courage is with the farmers. Their granaries are full, prices are good, markets assured, and debts are mostly paid. The future is bright.

The North Wind, as from time immemorial, blows chill. There are white night mists concentrating on fog with the dawn, and gradually clearing as the sun brightens and warms the land. There is a certain charm about November, though poets have never made much of it. It is easier to sing of the brightness and bloom of June. The bare trunks of the poplars rear their gaunt tips to a grey sombre sky. For much of the year they have been masked in luxuriant foliage, and only when the leaves have fallen can one behold tree structure as a whole, and when wrapped in ermine, it stands in majesty. It takes more observance and deeper listening to see loveliness when trees are bare, but it is there nevertheless. If Nature always kept her summer's beauty and never slept, how surfeited and jaded the soul would be by monotony. The first November snow usually comes to stay, sometimes soft and thick like velvet, or perhaps all aswhirl, lashing in every direction. On the quiet snow the small fry leave their signatures—the rabbit its dot and carry three, the birds their sharp little toe-prints, but very soon after sunrise they have disappeared.

ON a silent November day when even the pale sunlight has a stillness in it, broken perhaps by the trill of a single chickadee, one can "busy the heart with quietude". For though according to the inevitable way of farm life there is always something to do, the doing will be better if we realize all the good things that lie under the infinity of sky.

How thankful we should be for the roof-tree, which never means so much as when day is done and early dusk comes to cloak the land. The heart aches for the roofless—those in the city who have not a home of their own on such a November night as this. However humble, it is first a refuge, where frets and worries of the day do not enter and where body and soul may restore the courage needed for another day.

Above this dwelling the roof lies gray in the pale sun. It has known the rays of fierce summer heat, the pounding of hail and the beat of the dark night rain; wild winds and dust storms have blown over it and winter snow has lain heavily on it while icicles have hung around the eaves. Shingles have cluttered off during minor tornados, it is patched and shabby, the once bright red stain is sadly faded.

But still and all through its many vicissitudes, it wears a happy look when crowned with a plume of smoke curling from the chimney, telling all that inside is warmth and rest and good things to eat.

When sewing, to avoid getting knot in your thread, the needle should be threaded from the beginning end of the spool. The knot should then be tied on the end which you cut off from the spool.

Wash That Sweater

WOOLEN sweaters can be safely laundered at home. If handled properly, they come out soft and fluffy, and will fit as well as they did before being washed.

To make sure sweaters keep their original shape after laundering, dry them on a sweater block. First, try on the sweater to be sure it fits well. Then lay it on a piece of heavy cardboard or corrugated paper and draw a line around it, making allowances in the drawing for any changes needed in size. Cut out the frame with a sharp knife or razor, then cut the body and the sleeves into separate pieces. Cover the sweater block with unbleached muslin or old sheeting to keep the moisture on the cardboard from staining the garment, and for ease in pinning the garment in place.

It is important to use water of the same temperature for both washing and rinsing, for sudden changes in temperature may cause shrinkage. Prepare a generous amount of mild, pure soap suds, and squeeze and work the garment in the suds without rubbing. If the garment is much soiled at the cuffs and neckline, or has an occasional spot, scrub the area with a small brush and a thick soap solution before putting the sweater into the suds water. Rinse the sweater twice, squeeze out the water then roll the sweater in a bath towel, pressing it gently to remove any excess moisture.

Slip the sweater carefully over the body of the block and smooth it out. Insert sleeve blocks through the neck opening of the sweater and smooth the sleeves over them, making sure that the seam lines and design lines are straight. Then pin or baste across the bottom of the sweater, the bottom of the sleeves, and around the neck. Lay the garment out flat to dry.

Potatoes Replace Flour In Making Bread

TRY baking potato bread as a way to add variety to home-baked bread and as a way of using plentiful potatoes to replace wheat flour in baking. The largest proportion of potato flour that can be used to replace flour with an ordinary recipe is one-sixth as much cooked potato as flour.

A standard bread recipe for 2 loaves of bread calls for 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons fat, 3 teaspoons salt, 6 cups of milk and 1 cake yeast soaked in one-fourth cup slightly cool water. Potato can replace one-sixth of the flour used in this recipe. This is done by ricing boiled potatoes and adding one cup of potatoes to the milk mixture which is made as follows: Scald the milk and pour it over the fat, sugar and salt. When slightly cool add the yeast and one cup of riced potatoes which have been measured by packing the potatoes well into the cup. Then add 5 cups of flour instead of 6.

To make your icing sparkling white as for a wedding cake, mix your icing sugar with the juice from a lemon.



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TAKES THE WORK
AND WORRY OUT
OF BREAD BAKING!



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CANNING POULTRY...

AFTER a busy season of canning fruits and vegetables, of making jams, jellies and pickles, the home-maker is now counting her chickens for another canning bee.

Canned chicken or fowl is so convenient to have when, at a moment's notice, a special meal has to be prepared. Besides being convenient to have, it makes very good eating. What better way is there to make use of these chickens that insisted in jumping over the fences, etc., with the result that they may have a slight physical defect that will prevent their getting a good grading and consequently a good price on the market. Those fowls that are not attending to their duty, that is laying regularly, may be canned also.

The home economists of the Consumer Section Dominion Department of Agriculture give the following recommendations and directions for canning chicken or fowl:

Chicken or fowl should stand for 24 hours after killing, then they may be canned either raw or pre-cooked. For either method, they should be drawn and thoroughly washed.

For raw canning: Skin and excess fat are taken off. Then the chicken or fowl is cut in large pieces (drumsticks, thighs, breast, back and wings). All pieces should be boned except the drumsticks, then the raw meat is packed in clean jars, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch headspace. A drumstick is placed in the center of the container, this allows heat to penetrate more easily to the center of the containers during processing and will also improve the flavor of the meat. Salt is added during the packing, allowing one teaspoon to a quart sealer. Other seasonings in the form of 1 carrot and

1 small onion may be added to taste. *No liquid should be added.* Glass sealers are then partially sealed for processing.

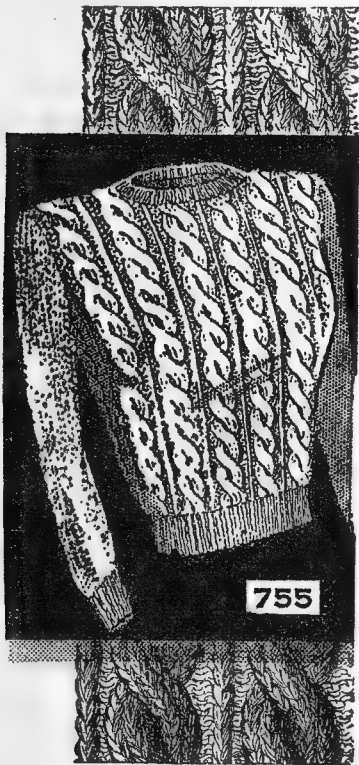
Glass sealers are processed for one hour in the pressure cooker at 15 lbs. pressure, or in the boiling water bath for 3 hours, counting the time from when the water begins to boil, that is a good rolling boil. The glass sealers are sealed as soon as they are removed from the pressure cooker or the boiling water bath and cooled in an upright position. Sealers should never be inverted to cool.

For pre-cooked canning: The excess fat should be removed but the skin left on and the chicken or fowl cut up in pieces. The pieces are then put in a kettle, with water. To a fowl of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1 pint of water is added and the fowl boiled for one hour in the closely covered kettle. For a chicken of the same weight, 1 cup only of water is added and the boiling time is cut in half. After fowl or chicken is pre-cooked, the skin and bones are removed and the liquid strained through a cheesecloth and then cooled. The surplus fat should be removed when liquid is cold. The cooked meat is then packed in glass sealers with one teaspoon of salt per quart sealer. The liquid is then brought to the boil and added to cover the meat, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch headspace.

Glass sealers are processed for one hour in the pressure cooker at 15 lbs. pressure, or in the boiling water bath for 3 hours, counting the time from when the water begins to boil, that is a good rolling boil. The glass sealers are sealed as soon as they are removed from the pressure cooker or the boiling water bath and then cooled in an upright position. Sealers should never be inverted to cool.

One chicken of 4 to 5 pounds will approximately fill one quart sealer and one pint sealer.

Knitted Classic



755

SWEATERS are definitely the thing for year 'round use. Here's a prize example with cable stitch detail at the neck for added attraction.

Use sport yarn. It's stockinette stitch; ribbing makes a flattering waistline. Pattern 755 has directions for sizes 12-14 and 16-18.

Send **TWENTY CENTS** in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alberta. Print plainly **PATTERN NUMBER**, your **NAME** and **ADDRESS** and **SIZE**.

Perspiration Stains Can Be Removed

PERSPIRATION stains on clothing can often be removed with ordinary washing or dry cleaning, a clothing specialist advises.

Body perspiration is usually acid, so fresh stains can be counteracted with alkali. These stains may disappear if dampened with water and then held for a few minutes over fumes from a bottle of ammonia water.

For materials that do not water spot, such as cotton or linen, it is recommended that ammonia water be diluted to half strength and a few drops applied directly to the stain. Final thorough rinsing is necessary to completely remove any trace of the ammonia from the garment.

If fabrics begin to change color after ammonia water has been applied, the action can be stopped by applying white vinegar immediately.

Old stains that do not respond to ammonia water are sometimes removed by applying white vinegar. Yellow perspiration stains on white material will sometimes vanish when bleached in the sun after washing with soap and water. Stubborn stains may require sponging with hydrogen peroxide.

Perspiration odors sometimes can be removed from garments not yet ready for laundry or dry cleaners. A spot should be sponged with warm water to which a few drops of vinegar has been added. Powdered pepsin should then be sprinkled on the cloth and worked in well. After standing for one or two hours, with the spot kept moist, the powder can be brushed off and the material rinsed well.

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LUNCHBOX DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!



WHEN the leaves came tumbling down, you were right back in the swing of things where lunchboxes are concerned. And, no doubt, the age-old problem will be on hand, too—how to keep box-lunch menus interesting and appetizing.

If you're an old hand at the art, you've probably long since learned that appetite appeal can often be maintained simply by giving a new touch to an old standby. The children's favorite sandwich spread served on whole wheat instead of white bread; a banana or plum to replace the usual apple or orange; or a crunch cookie in a brand new shape.

Speaking of cookies, here's one we highly recommend. Easy to make and pack, it lends itself to any desired shape. And if you don't have fancy cookie cutters, just cut the desired shape out of heavy paper or cardboard and use it as a pattern.

HONEY WAFERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cereal bran
2 cups sifted flour

1 teaspoon soda
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon allspice

Blend butter with honey; beat until creamy. Crush cereal bran slightly; add to first mixture with sifted dry ingredients. Mix thoroughly; chill. Roll dough on floured board to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness. Cut with floured cookie cutter; bake on a greased baking sheet in moderate oven (350°F.) about ten minutes.

Yield: 5 dozen cookies (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter).

Note:—Dough is excellent for cutting fancy shaped cookies because it holds its shape.

Aunt Sal Suggests

When the work is done this autumn,
And November days are chill,
You'll find this group of handy hints,
Can help you if you will.

Most women shudder at the thought of using oriental nail polish that comes in colors ranging from jade to black, but if it's a small particular paint job you want to tackle then invest in a bottle in an ultra-wild shade. It does the job. Costume jewellery, faded buttons, edges of picture frames can all be brightened up with that same gaudy polish. Then later on if you want to change the color, just apply nail polish remover.

And while you're in the store sheepishly choosing green nail polish, do remember to ask for some glycerine. It was off the market for some years, but it has returned. There are almost innumerable ways in which glycerine can help you around the house. Even the most stubborn old tea stains yield to the wooing of glycerine. And spots of grease on your suede pumps needn't make you weep. Glycerine routs them

Flashlight batteries are more plentiful now... have you noticed? By all means get those old flashlight cases into working order again. Cellar stairs and clothes closets get mighty dark. Why not prevent accidents by hanging one flashlight on a hook at the top of the stair... and another one on the door knob of the closet door... that is, all you neighbors who are not lucky enough to have electricity in your homes.

Have you learned the way to prevent your mixing bowl from jiggering all over the table when you're beating eggs, etc.? It is easy... just fold a wet cloth into a square and place under the bowl.

When you're knitting with two colors of yarn at once, slip the two threads through a large bead... then they won't get into a tangled maze.

When preparing candied sweet potatoes or squash have you tried substituting melted honey and a little melted butter instead of brown sugar? It really takes so little and does burn as easily as the sugar. And I'm sure a number of you have discovered that carrots can be glazed this way too. They really step right up in the social scale. Just parboil them then arrange in bake dish as you would for sweet potatoes. I like 'em!

Let's all resolve to attend to as much of our pre-Christmas preparation in November as possible! A show of hands on that one!

A teaspoon of baking powder in your bread pudding mixture will make the pudding lighter and more fluffy.

Shake salt in the fat when frying fish. The fish will retain its shape and not break up.

Apple pie has a better flavor if a little salt is sprinkled over the apples before putting on the upper crust.

November is a nice month, but I do wish it wouldn't get late so early, don't you?

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SELECTED RECIPES

DURING the past few months, Canadian homemakers have had to use different types of "thickeners" for sauces, etc. The Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has received many inquiries as to the relative thickening power of wheat, potato and rice flours, cornstarch and most recently wheat starch. After experimenting with these different flours and starches, they have found that rice and potato flours and wheat starch have approximately the same thickening power as cornstarch and twice as much as all purpose flour.

Eggs are also thickeners and when the supply is plentiful they can be used in place of starch or flour thickeners. Conversely when they are scarce they may be replaced, at least in part, by other thickeners. One-half tablespoon of cornstarch or 1 tablespoon of all-purpose flour may be substituted for 1 egg and vice versa.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THICKENERS

Cornstarch—

1½ tablespoons to 1 cup liquid

White flour (all-purpose)—

3 tablespoons to 1 cup liquid.

Wheat starch—

1 tbsp. + 2 tspns. to 1 cup liquid.

Rice flour—

1 tbsp. + 2 tspns. to 1 cup liquid.

Potato flour—

1 tbsp. + 2 tspns. to 1 cup liquid.

CHOCOLATE CREAM—

2 ounces unsweetened chocolate

3 cups milk

4 tbsps. cornstarch (¼ cup)

OR 8 tbsps. white flour (½ cup)

OR 4½ tbsps. of either wheat starch, rice or potato flour

1/3 cup sugar

¼ teaspoon salt

1 egg

1 teaspoon vanilla

Add chocolate to 2½ cups of the milk and heat in top of double boiler until chocolate is melted. Mix cornstarch or white flour or either of the other thickeners with sugar and salt and blend with the remaining half-cup of milk. Add slowly to hot mixture in top of double boiler and stir constantly until mixture thickens. Cook for 20 to 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add well-beaten egg yolk and cook 3 minutes. Remove from heat, add flavoring and fold in the beaten egg white. Chill. Six servings.

LEMON SNOW

4 tbsps. cornstarch (¼ cup)

OR 4½ tbsps. of either wheat starch, rice or potato flour

1/3 cup sugar

½ teaspoon salt

2 cups boiling water

1 lemon

2 egg whites

Mix cornstarch or either wheat starch, rice or potato flour with sugar and salt thoroughly together. Gradually add boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook over direct heat until thick and clear, about 5 minutes. Add grated lemon rind and juice (3 tablespoons) and pour the hot mixture slowly over the stiffly beaten egg whites, stirring until well blended. Pour into individual sherbets and chill. Serve with custard sauce using egg yolks. Six servings.

CORN-POTATO SCALLOP

4 cups sliced raw potato (cut in ¼-inch slices).

2 cups corn cut from the cob (raw or cooked)

OR drained canned corn

6 tablespoons chopped green or sweet red pepper

OR Pimento

¼ cup chopped onion

2 tablespoons flour

Salt and pepper to taste

1 cup milk

½ cup grated cheese

Place a layer of sliced potato in greased casserole, add a layer of chopped pepper and onion, sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Repeat layers until all vegetables are used. Pour milk into casserole and bake covered in a moderate oven, 350° F., for one hour. Remove cover, sprinkle the top with grated cheese, and return to oven for 10 minutes, or until cheese is melted and top browned slightly. Six servings. The cheese may be omitted and strips of bacon used as a topping.

APPLE SQUASH SCALLOP

4 cups squash cut in ½" slices

3 medium apples sliced (about 3 cups)

¼ cup honey

1 tablespoon water

1 cup soft, stale bread crumbs

1 tablespoon fat, melted

1 teaspoon poultry seasoning

Pepper

1½ teaspoon salt

Place alternate layers of squash and sliced apples in a greased casserole. Drizzle each layer with honey, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add water. Top last layer with crumbs which have been mixed with the melted fat, poultry seasoning, salt and pepper. Bake in a moderate oven 350° F. for 45 minutes or until squash and apples are tender. Six servings.

SPANISH CREAM

1 tablespoon gelatine

¼ cup cold water

¼ teaspoon salt

2 cups milk

2 egg yolks

½ teaspoon vanilla

3 tablespoons honey (liquid or granulated)

2 egg whites

Soak gelatine in cold water. Add salt to milk and heat in double boiler. Beat egg yolks slightly and pour hot milk slowly into them, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, about ten minutes, or until mixture coats a silver spoon. Remove from heat, add vanilla and gelatine and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Chill until mixture just begins to thicken, then fold in meringue made by beating honey and egg whites together until stiff. Pour into mould rinsed with cold water or lightly greased, and chill until firm. Six servings.

• • •

Variations of Cream Sauce

Basic Recipe—

2 tbsps. butter

2 tbsps. flour

Salt

Pepper

1 cup milk or ½ cup milk and ½ cup vegetable water

Cheese Sauce—

Add ½ cup grated cheese. Beat well. Good with cauliflower or asparagus.

Egg Sauce—

Add a chopped, hard-cooked egg, to a cup of cream sauce.

Celery Sauce—

Add ½ cup chopped, cooked celery to 1 cup cream sauce.

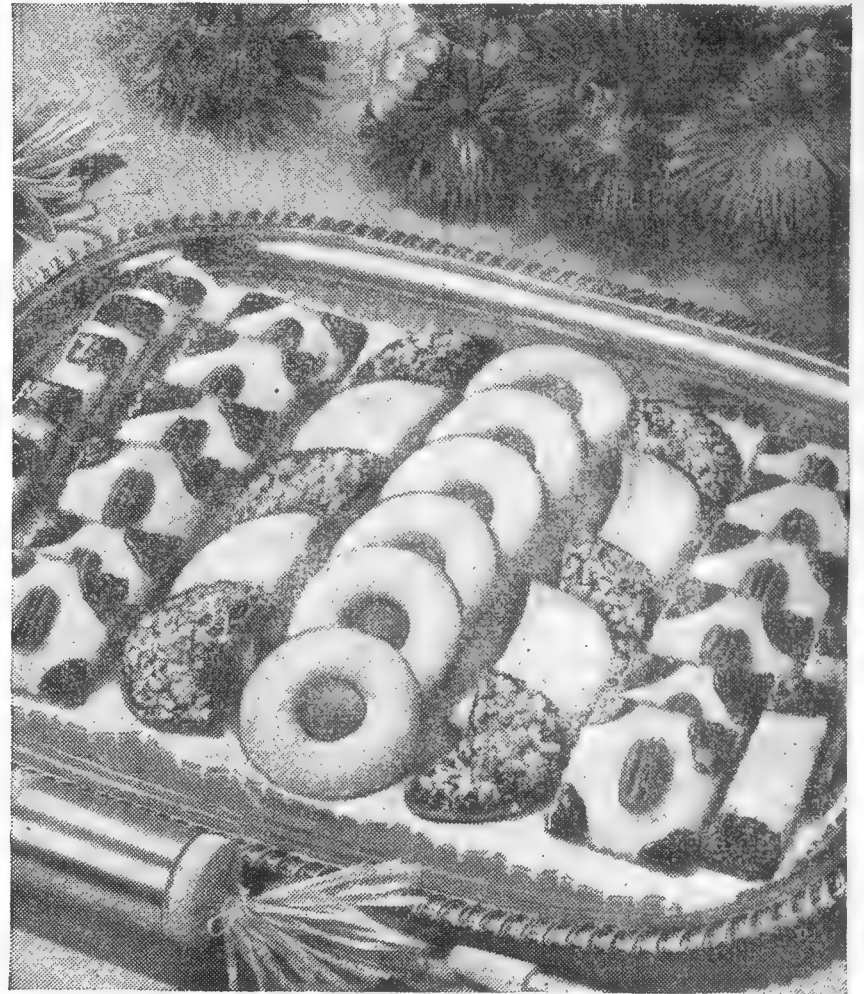
Curry Sauce—

Add ½ tsp. curry powder to 1 cup cream sauce.

Onion Sauce—

Cook 1 cup sliced onions for 5 minutes. Drain and rub through a sieve. Add 1 cup cream sauce.

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CHOCOLATE COOKIE DIPS

½ cup shortening

½ cup sugar

1 egg

2 tablespoons grated orange rind

1¼ cups sifted all purpose flour

½ teaspoon salt

1½ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

2 teaspoons orange juice

Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg; beat. Add orange rind and juice. Sift flour, salt, baking powder; add. Mix. Chill. Roll dough thin; cut according to directions below. Bake in 375°F., oven, 10 min.

Crescent Cookies: Follow above recipe, cut with crescent cutter. Bake. Spread with melted sweet chocolate, sprinkle with finely chopped walnut meats.

Filled Cookies: Follow above recipe, cut with round cutter. Cut smaller round from center of ½ the rounds. Bake. Spread plain round with melted sweet chocolate; top with doughnut round.

Coconut Sticks: Follow above recipe, cut in strips 3" by ¼". Brush with milk; sprinkle with coconut; Bake. Dip ends in melted sweet chocolate.

Pecan Squares: Follow above recipe, cut dough in 2" squares with pastry wheel. Place ½ pecan meat in center of each. Bake. Dip corners in melted sweet chocolate.



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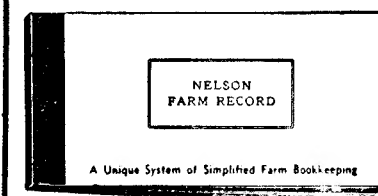
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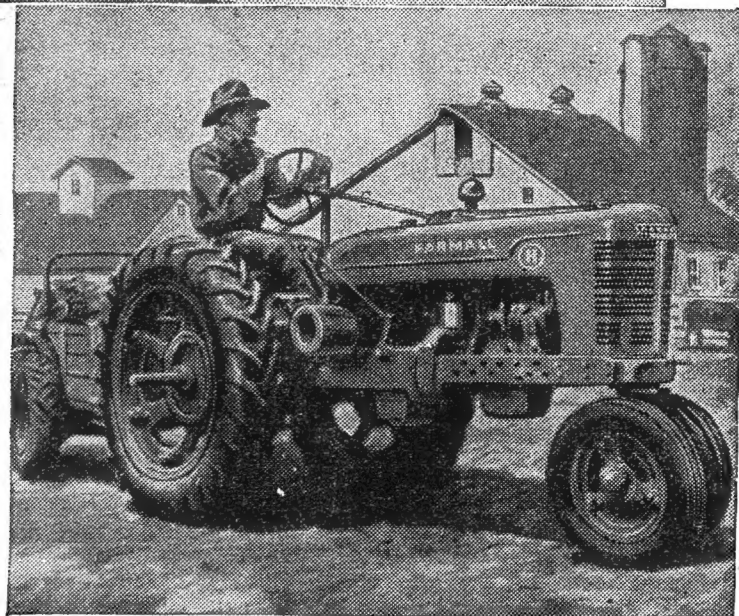
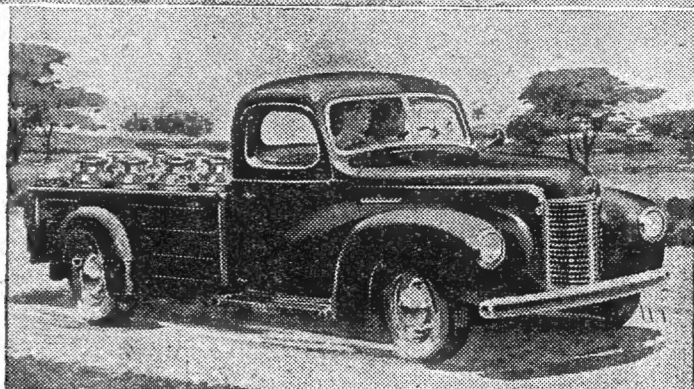
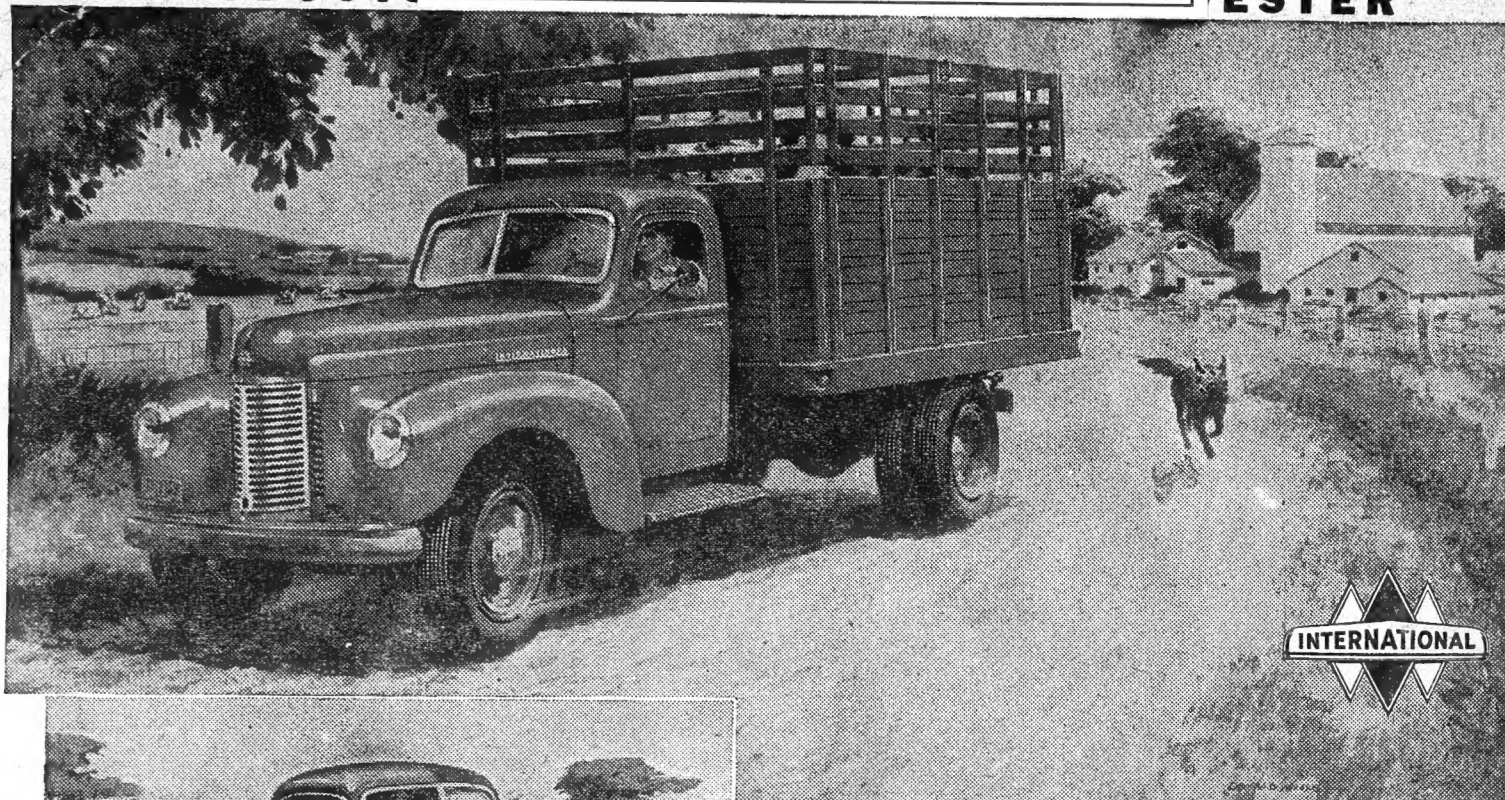


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